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ANDORRA

Fall 1921



ANNOUNCEMENT

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William Warner Harper.

Proprietor

ANDORRA NURSERIES

FALL 1921



WM. WARNER HARPER
PROPRIETOR
CHESTNUT HILL
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Directions for Ordering

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend all herbaceous plants to be shipped by express.

All orders are accepted subject to previous sale and the following terms and conditions:

PRICES.—Prices in this catalog cancel all previous lists, catalogs and quotations. Prices are subject to change without notice. The prices in this catalog include packing, except on special bulky pieces, for which cost of packing will be extra. Our prices are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery f. o. b. customer's place if within 10 miles of our Nurseries. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen, irrespective of catalog list price.

QUANTITY.—Lots of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates respectively. Where no price per single plant is quoted lots of less than five plants of any one sort are sold at the 10 rate, plus 50%.

PACKING.—All goods are thoroughly packed, insuring best protection while in transit. **ALL PACKING CHARGES ARE INCLUDED IN OUR LIST PRICES**, except for specimen stock of unusual size, when the packing will be at cost.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 30 days.

Forwarding and Shipping

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1st in the Spring and August 1st in the Fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION.—Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the State laws require it.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.—All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Any plant proving untrue to name will be replaced. Our stock is of the highest grade, thrifty and well grown, insuring its success if properly cared for after transplanting. As we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands properly packed and in good condition, we can give no guarantee on the life of stock; however, any just complaint will receive our utmost consideration. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.—All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. **Claims for damage while in transit must be made to the delivering company.** Have delivering agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill, promptly present your claim to the transportation company and send copies of all papers so we can help you to secure prompt settlement.

ADDRESS all correspondence and orders not to individuals, but to

ANDORRA NURSERIES.

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

CHESTNUT HILL,

PHILADELPHIA. PA.

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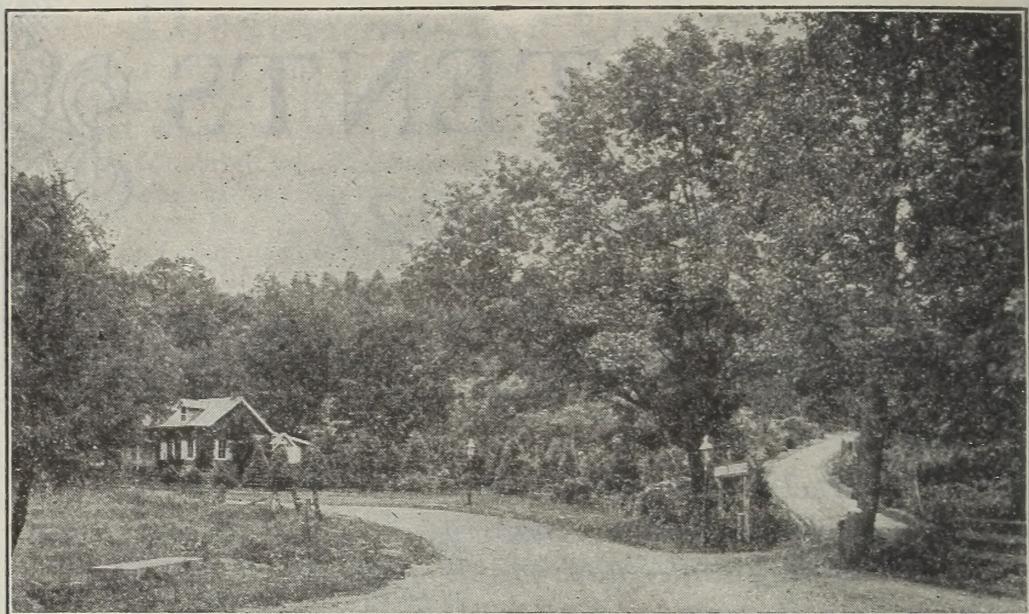
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ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

*Chestnut Hill
Philadelphia*



The Entrance to Andorra

An Invitation to Andorra

THOSE who are interested in landscape art and the beauty of trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. Train connections over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half-hour from the heart of Philadelphia; from Chestnut Hill Stations a ten-minute ride on the City Line trolley cars brings one to the gates of the Nurseries.

Situated at the northern entrance of the far-famed Wissahickon Drive through Fairmount Park to Philadelphia, Andorra Nurseries are located in a rolling country offering a great variety of soils and exposures; with this great advantage of soils is coupled a range of temperature from the twenty-below-zero days of the Winter of 1917 to the hot dry Summers of this latitude, so that Hardy Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, grown at Andorra, assure their success in every part of this country of varied climatic conditions to which their habit of growth fits them.

Each Spring and Autumn a catalog is issued which gives to those who have never visited Andorra a worded picture of the hundreds of varieties and sizes of trees and shrubs to be found growing here, and in these catalogs will be found articles which deal with various subjects of planting and landscape design of interest to the lover of things beautiful out-of-doors.



Beautiful in Its Setting of Trees and Shrubbery Borders

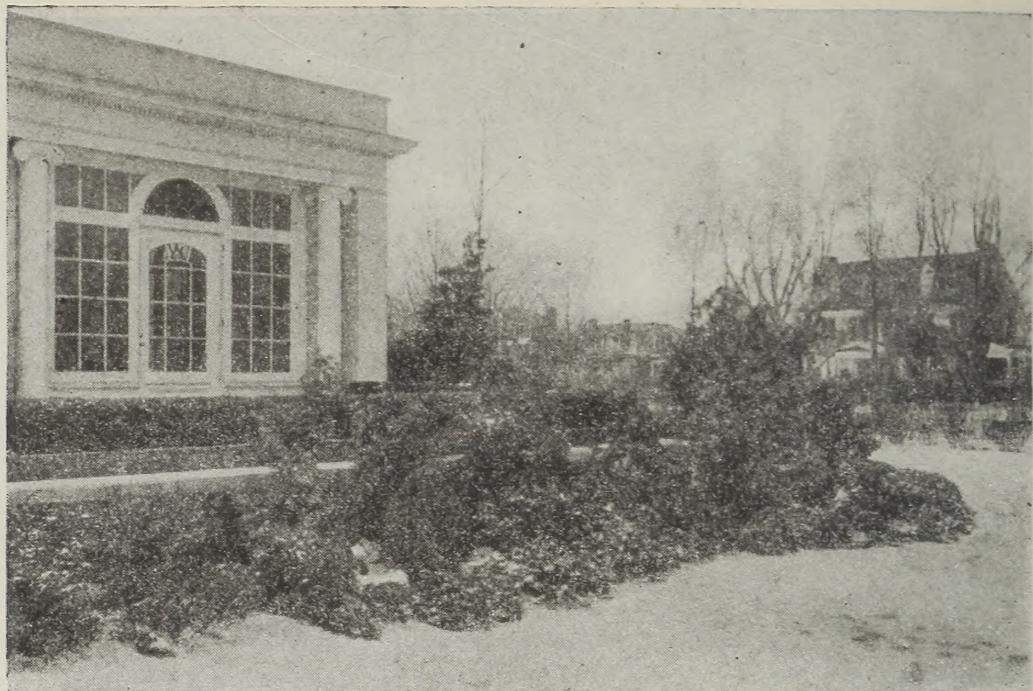
Country and Suburban Homes

WITHIN the last decade there has been a tremendous exodus from the cities in answer to the appeal of the country and the call of life out-of-doors which has resulted in the rapid development of country and suburban homes of large and small extent. The desire of every owner is to create an appropriate setting for his home in the midst of gardens and beautifully planted grounds.

To those interested in such planting Andorra Nurseries, over 1000 acres in extent, offers the selection of a stock of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Hardy Perennials complete in assortment and unequaled in quality.

In 1886 we established a policy of growing exclusively ornamental nursery stock in wide rows with room for individual development and by frequently transplanting creating a fibrous root system which ensures the success of our trees and shrubs. Our stock is not to be compared with that ordinarily offered by other nurseries which do not use the same care or time in handling.

We have furnished stock for most of the famous large estates and parks in this country and to the most prominent landscape architects and gardeners, than which there can be no higher recommendation.



Evergreen Planting Which Softens the Foundation of House or Terrace

The Decorative Value of Evergreens

THE beauty of deciduous trees and shrubs is wrought in stately lines of trunk and arching branch, of opening bud, gay flower and cool green of spreading leaf. These aptly suit the spirit of our changing seasons, while through nature's shifting scenery from flowery Spring to bronzing Autumn and the white of Winter, the Evergreens sound a pleasant note of contrast in form and color among their deciduous neighbors.

Varying in form from the spreading Yews and Junipers to columnar Cedar and Japanese Cypress they are especially appropriate in planting close to the house and garden, giving a proper setting to the architectural design and lending warmth of color to the Winter scene.

The Pines, Spruces, Firs and Hemlocks are pre-eminently fitting in border, screen or windbreak, where they form a beautiful background for smaller flowering trees and shrubs planted in front of them. Their pleasing color note of fresh needles in Spring and their interesting form accent the beauty and grace of Summer flower and the tracery of Winter twig and branch.

The Evergreens are later in starting into growth than deciduous trees and one of the most favorable times for Spring planting is in April and May. All of our Evergreens are lifted with a large ball of earth and fibrous roots,—“B & B.”

Evergreen Trees

All Evergreens are lifted with ball and burlapped.

ABIES concolor.

		Per 10	Per 100
WHITE FIR.	Tall, rapid growing; hardy; rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups.		
2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$6 00	\$47 50	
3½ to 4 ft.	8 75	70 00	
4½ to 5 ft.	11 00	85 00	
5 to 6 ft.	12 50	100 00	
Specimens. Large and handsome—			
7 to 10 ft.	\$20.00 to 50 00		

A. Nordmanniana.

CRIMEAN FIR.	Tall; dark, glossy green foliage. Good specimen.		
4½ to 5 ft.	Each \$11 00		
5½ to 6 ft.	15 00	120 00	
Specimens. Broad, spreading trees, from 6 to 16 ft. in height.	\$20.00 to 150 00		

A. Veitchii.

VEITCHES FIR.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each \$6 50		
3½ to 4 ft.	8 50		
4 to 5 ft.	10 00		
5 to 6 ft.	15 00		

BIOTA orientalis.

ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Tall and slender like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For formal work.

15 to 18 in.	Each \$1 50	12 50	90 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	20 00	180 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	25 00	225 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 75	30 00	
4½ to 5 ft.	4 50	35 00	315 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 50	45 00	400 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	55 00	500 00
7 to 8 ft.	8 75	70 00	650 00
8 to 10 ft.	12 50		

B. orientalis, var. aurea nana.

DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-

VITÆ. Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow growing and formal in habit.

15 to 18 in.	Each \$4 00		
20 to 24 in.	5 00		
24 to 30 in.	7 50		
30 to 36 in.	8 50	67 50	
36 to 42 in.	10 00	80 00	
48 to 60 in.	15 00		

B. orientalis, var. compacta.

COMPACT CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, columnar shape; fresh green. For the very formal place or hedges.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	3 75	32 50	
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00	40 00	
5 to 6 ft.	8 00	65 00	
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft.	\$10.00 to 20 00		

BIOTA orientalis, var. elegantissima.

ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITÆ. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze.	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$5 00
3½ to 4 ft.	7 50
4 to 5 ft.	10 00
5 to 6 ft.	13 50

B. orientalis, var. semperaurescens.

DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITÆ. For formal planting about the house or garden.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 50	28 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	32 50
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	40 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 50	52 50
Specimens. 5 to 5½ ft.	Each \$25 00	

CEDRUS atlantica glauca.

MOUNT ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen.

3½ to 4 ft.	Each \$7 50
.. 6 to 7 ft.	12 50
8 to 12 ft.	\$17.50 to 25 00

C. Libani.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. Its horizontal branches make it a picturesque specimen.

1 to 2 ft.	Each \$5 00
8 to 12 ft.	\$17.50 to 25 00

CRYPTOMERIA japonica, var. Drachiooides.

JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in effect. As specimen or in groups.

7 to 8 ft.	Each \$15 00
8 to 10 ft.	25 00

C. Japonica, var. Lobbii compacta.

LOBB'S JAPANESE CEDAR. Tall and slender. Splendid for Winter effect of dark bronze-tinged foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen especially for the setting of their temples.

4 to 4½ ft.	Each \$6 00
5½ to 6 ft.	10 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 50

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. \$15.00 to 20 00

Specimens. Beautiful for their rich color and texture. 12 to 14 ft. \$25.00 to 35 00

ILEX. See also pages 9, 37, 38, 82.

I. Aquifolium.

ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in Winter landscapes in protected corners.

1 ft.	Each \$3 00
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ILEX opaca.

AMERICAN HOLLY. Well known and hardier than English. Effective in border groups or as specimens.

		Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$2 75	22 50
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	32 50
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	37 50
3½ to 4 ft.	7 50	60 00
4½ to 5 ft.	10 00	80 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 50	
7 to 8 ft.	\$15.00 to 20 00	

JUNIPERUS chinensis.

CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnar form; grayish green foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen planting.

3½ to 4 ft.	Each \$6 00	\$47 50
4½ to 5 ft.	7 50	60 00
5½ to 6 ft.	9 00	72 50
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	
7 to 8 ft.	15 00	
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00	

J. chinensis, var. albo-variegata.

SILVER-TIPPED JUNIPER. Tall pointed pyramid with attractive colored needles. For formal use.

4 to 4½ ft.	Each \$7 50	60 00
4½ to 5 ft.	10 00	80 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 50	100 00
6½ to 7 ft.	20 00	
Specimens of this compact slow-growing tree, 8 to 10 ft. high	\$25.00 to 50 00	

J. chinensis, var. femina Reevesii.

UPRIGHT CHINESE JUNIPER. Freedom of form; more valued in mixed planting than formal use. Spreading upright branches.

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$9 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 50
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00

J. chinensis, var. Pfitzeriana.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. Its sweeping, gray-green branchlets give this broad, bushy type value for mixed planting.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	7 50
3½ to 4 ft.	12 50

J. chinensis, var. virginiana.

DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER. Very low-growing; use in masses in low border planting.

12 to 15 in. x 18 in.	Each \$4 00
15 to 18 in.	5 00
18 to 24 in.	6 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread	10 00

J. communis (canadensis).

COMMON UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Dense fastigate form; grayish-green foliage. Valuable for formal effects.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$2 00	\$18 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	20 00
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	32 50
4½ to 5 ft.	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	
6 to 8 ft.	\$10.00 to 15 00	

JUNIPERUS communis, var. depressa.

SPREADING CANADIAN JUNIPER. With few equals for rockery or edging for evergreen borders near house.

18 to 24 in. spread	Each	\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft. spread		2 50
2½ to 3 ft. spread		3 50

J. communis, var. depressa plumosa.

PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER. NEW introduction. Invaluable in Fall and Winter when foliage is tinged with rich purple.

Per 10

12 to 15 in. spread	Each	\$3 00	25 00
15 to 18 in. spread		4 00	32 50
18 to 24 in. spread		5 00	40 00
24 to 30 in. spread		7 50	60 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread		8 50	67 50

J. communis, var. hibernica.

IRISH JUNIPER. Slender, columnar form; glaucous green foliage. For formal effects, especially in the garden.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each	\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft.		2 50
2½ to 3 ft.		3 00
3 to 3½ ft.		4 00
3½ to 4 ft.		5 00

J. communis, var. horizontalis Douglasii.

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage. Low growing, spreading; of exceptional merit.

10 to 12 in. spread	Each	\$2 50	20 00
15 to 18 in. x 2½ to 3 ft.		5 00	40 00

J. communis, var. suecica.

SWEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slow-growing; gray-green needles. Tall columnar.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each	\$2 00	16 50
2 to 2½ ft.		2 50	20 00
2½ to 3 ft.		3 50	28 50
3½ to 4 ft.		5 00	40 00
4½ to 5 ft.		6 00	47 50
5 to 6 ft.		7 50	

J. excelsa, var. stricta.

GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growing, pyramidal form with gray-green foliage. Excellent in the formal garden.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each	\$6 00	48 00
2½ to 3 ft.		7 50	60 00
3 to 3½ ft.		10 00	
4½ to 5 ft.		15 00	
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.		20 00	
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft.	\$30.00 to 50 00		

JUNIPERUS japonica.

JAPAN JUNIPER. Low-growing with rich green foliage. For the border or rockery.	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$5 00
2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 3 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft.	15 00

J. japonica, var. aurea.

GOLDEN JUNIPER. Low growing; needles golden green in Spring.	
2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 50
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50
3½ to 4 ft.	7 50

J. Sabina.

SAVIN JUNIPER. Low-growing; dark green. Useful for all informal plantings.

18 to 24 in.	Each \$2 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	32 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	40 00

J. Sabina, var. tamariscifolia.

TAMARISK LEAVED SAVIN JUNIPER. Grayish-green foliage. Suited for rockery work. Low, spreading.

10 to 12 in. spread	Each \$2 50	20 00
12 to 15 in. spread	3 50	30 00
15 to 18 in. spread	4 00	35 00
18 to 24 in. spread	5 00	

J. squamata.

JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER. Low, spreading, with sparkling effect of glaucous green foliage. For rock garden or border.

12 to 15 in.	Each \$2 00	15 00
18 to 24 in. spread	2 50	20 00
24 to 30 in. spread	3 50	27 50
30 to 36 in. spread	5 00	40 00
36 to 42 in.	6 00	48 00

J. virginiana.

RED CEDAR. Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark green color. All these Cedars should be used more in deciduous plantings, where they give an enlivening note in color and form. All the tall varieties are excellent for formal work.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	28 00
4 to 4½ ft.	4 00	32 00
4½ to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	48 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	60 00
7 to 8 ft.	9 00	72 00

Specimens. 9 to 12 ft. \$15.00 to 25 00

JUNIPERUS virginiana, var. Cannartii.

COLUMNAR TUFTED CEDAR. Tall, robust; formal in growth. Dark green color. Per 10

Specimens. Compact columnar shaped trees, 8 to 10 ft. high.....\$15.00 to 25 00

J. virginiana, var. glauca.

BLUE CEDAR. A bluish gray. For garden or border. Tall and slender.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each	\$4 00	\$32 00
4 to 4½ ft.		6 00	48 00
5 to 5½ ft.		7 50	60 00
6 to 6½ ft.		9 00	75 00
7 to 7½ ft.		12 50	100 00

Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. 15 00 125 00

Specimens. Tall columns of gray green for formal or naturalesque planting, 10 to 12 ft. \$17.50 to 25 00

J. virginiana, var. Kosteri.

SPREADING VIRGINIA CEDAR. Dark green needles. Spreading in habit. For rockery or border.

2½ to 3 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$6 00	48 00
3½ to 4 ft. x 3½ to 4 ft.		7 50	60 00

J. virginiana, var. elegantissima.

LEE'S GOLDEN CEDAR. Like Red Cedar in form, with attractive golden tipped growth. Habit compact and columnar. An unusual and beautiful tree.

4 to 5 ft.	Each	\$6 00	48 00
5 to 6 ft.		7 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.		9 00	72 50
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft.		12 50	100 00
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft.		15 00	125 00

Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. \$17.50 to 25 00

J. virginiana, var. pendula.

WEEPING RED CEDAR. Slender pendulous branches. Attractive in evergreen or mixed borders.

7 to 8 ft.	Each	\$10 00
8 to 9 ft.		12 50
9 to 10 ft.		15 00

J. virginiana, var. Schottii.

COLUMNAR RED CEDAR. Very like the Red Cedar in form and color. Interesting texture.

3½ to 4 ft.	Each	\$5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.		7 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.		9 00	75 00
Specimens. 7 to 7½ ft.		12 50	100 00

Specimens of handsome columnar form, 8 to 12 ft. high.....\$15.00 to 25 00

J. virginiana, var. tripartita.

SHRUBBY JUNIPER. A spreading evergreen with upright branches of graceful form.

3½ to 4 ft.	Each	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.		10 00



Rock Garden of Evergreens and Hardy Perennials

Evergreen Rock and Wall Gardens

THIS interesting form of garden in its many adaptations can be made a charming feature of nearly every place.

A sloping bank set with scattered boulders, a dry retaining wall or an old-fashioned stone fence may serve as the basis of a rock garden made gay with bright-flowered Hardy Perennials from early Spring until late Autumn.

In Winter the Rock Garden will have an individual interest if liberal use is made of trailing Junipers and Savins, spreading Yews, dwarf Mountain Pines, Adams Needle and other low growing Evergreens together with Evergreen Shrubs like the Azaleas, Quince Berries, Evonymus and Loniceras, intermingled with the gray and brown of rocks.

A few of the Hardy Perennials whose flowers find an admirable setting among the Evergreens are Achillea, Ajuga, Alyssum, Aquilegia, Arenaria, Armeria, the hardy Asters and Chrysanthemums, Cerastium, Ceratostigma, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Gypsophila, Iris species and Fleur-de-Lys, Iberis, Myosotis, Pachysandra, Phlox subulata, Primula, Sedum, Saxifraga and Vinca.

The photograph above well illustrates the charming effect of a border of large growing Evergreens, small flowering trees and shrubs which serve as a background for the Rock Garden and extend a welcome to inviting shaded walks beyond.

MAGNOLIA. See also pages 58 and 59.

M. grandiflora.

EVERGREEN MAGNOLIA. Hardy to Philadelphia. Bushy white flowers showy against glossy dark green foliage.

3 to 4 ft. with ball Each \$7 50

PICEA alba. (See *Picea canadensis*).

P. Alcockiana.

ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal; dark green foliage, glaucous beneath. Handsome as a lawn specimen.

Specimens. 3 to 4 ft. Each \$7 50

Specimens. 7 to 9 ft. \$12.50 to 20 00

P. canadensis. (alba.)

WHITE SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal, very shapely; foliage silvery-blue. Excellent for grouping.

2 to 2½ ft. Each \$2 50

Per 10	Per 100
\$20.00	\$180 00
27 50	250 00
32 50	300 00
40 00	

3½ to 4 ft. 3 50

4 to 5 ft. 4 00

5 to 6 ft. 5 00

Specimens. 7 to 12 ft. \$10.00 to 35 00

P. canadensis, var. aurea.

GOLDEN TIPPED SPRUCE. Its attractive needles recommend it for specimen or group.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$5 00

40 00

4 to 5 ft. 7 50

5 to 6 ft. 10 00

80 00

P. excelsa.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for hedges. Dark green; rapid growth; adapted to clipping.

5 to 6 ft. Broad and bushy Each \$4 50

35 00

6 to 7 ft. Broad and bushy 6 25

50 00

7 to 8 ft. Broad and bushy 8 75

70 00

Specimens. 10 to 20 ft. Most useful for their height in screen or windbreak planting \$15.00 to 35 00

P. excelsa, var. Maxwellii.

MAXWELL'S DWARF SPRUCE. Dense; spherical; very dwarf. Useful for low plantings of evergreens or rockery.

6 to 8 in. x 10 to 12 in. Each \$5 00

P. excelsa, var. pumila.

DWARF SPRUCE. This and Maxwell's suitable for formal work. Dense little balls of green.

18 to 24 in. Each \$3 50

28 00

P. excelsa, var. pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL NORWAY SPRUCE. A compact dark green spire shape for formal use.

Per 10

5 to 6 ft. Each \$6 00

6 to 7 ft. 7 50

\$60 00

7 to 8 ft. 10 00

80 00

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. \$15.00 to 20 00

PICEA orientalis.

EASTERN SPRUCE. Pyramidal; dark green; valuable for grouping or specimens.

4½ to 5 ft.	Each	\$8 50	70 00
5 to 5½ ft.		10 00	80 00
6 to 6½ ft.		15 00	
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft.		\$20.00 to 25 00	
Specimens. 9 to 18 ft.		\$35.00 to 100 00	

P. Parryana glauca.

SILVER SPRUCE. Tall, symmetrical; bluish-green like Colorado Blue Spruce.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each	\$4 50	36 00
2½ to 3 ft.		6 00	47 50

P. polita.

TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. Warm, green, spiky foliage. Use as specimen or in groups.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each	\$3 50	
2 to 2½ ft.		5 00	
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft.		\$20.00 to 25 00	

P. pungens.

COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very hardy; foliage light green. For specimen or windbreak.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each	\$4 00	32 00
2½ to 3 ft.		5 00	40 00
3½ to 4 ft.		7 50	60 00
4 to 5 ft.		8 50	70 00
5 to 6 ft.		\$12.50 to 15 00	
Specimens. 10 to 16 ft.		\$35.00 to 100 00	

P. pungens, var. glauca.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Familiar silvery-blue tree; provides distinct color note. Use as specimen.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$6 00	48 00
3 to 3½ ft.		7 50	60 00
5 to 5½ ft.		15 00	125 00
6 to 6½ ft.		20 00	

Specimens with wide-spreading branches for groups or avenues—

7 to 10 ft.		\$25.00 to 60 00	
12 to 20 ft.		\$75.00 to 150 00	

P. pungens, var. Kosteri.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Like variety *glauca*, but more distinct in rich color of silvery-green.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each	\$7 50	
3½ to 4 ft.		10 00	
4 to 5 ft.		15 00	
5 to 6 ft.		17 50	160 00

Specimens of handsome proportions—

6 to 8 ft.		\$20.00 to 40 00	
10 to 20 ft.		\$60.00 to 150 00	

PINUS Austriaca. (See *Pinus nigra Austriaca*.)**P. Cembra.**

SWISS STONE PINE. Very slow-growing conical tree. Attractive silvery-green needles.	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$4 50 \$35 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00 45 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00 50 00
4 to 4½ ft.	7 50 60 00
5 to 5½ ft.	9 00 70 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00

P. densiflora, var. globosa.

JAPANESE TABLE PINE. (Tanyosho.) So named because it forms a wide, soft green table-top. Lavender-candled buds in Spring.

Specimens rich in form and color.

4 to 4½ ft. x 4 to 4½ ft.	Each \$15 00	125 00
5 to 6 ft. x 5 ft.	25 00	
6 to 7 ft. x 6 ft.	35 00	

P. excelsa.

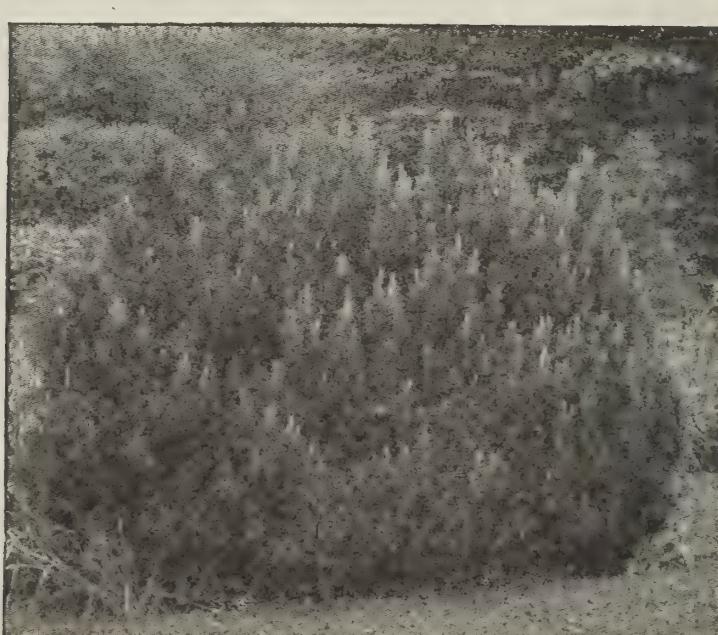
BHOTAN PINE. Use this gracefully-branched, silvery-gray-green tree in masses. in habit like White Pine.

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$8 50	70 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	80 00
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft.	12 50	100 00
Specimens. 8 to 12 ft.	\$20.00 to 50 00	

P. montana.

MOUNTAIN PINE. Invaluable for edging, rich evergreen plantings or rockeries; low.

2½ to 3 ft. x 3 to 4 ft.	Each \$6 00	48 00
4 to 5 ft. x 4 to 5 ft.	10 00	
5 to 6 ft. x 4 to 5 ft.	15 00	



Dwarf Mountain Pine

(See page 17.)

PINUS montana, var. *Mughus*.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark green foliage and formal shape make it valuable in the same situations where Box-bush is used. Unclipped, it is admirable in low evergreen plantings or rockery.

		Per 10
18 to 24 in. spread	Each \$4 00	\$37 50
24 to 30 in. spread	5 00	45 00
30 to 36 in. spread	6 00	50 00

Specimens of rare size and rich character. 42 to 60 in.....\$7.50 to 15 00

P. *nigra austriaca*.

AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 50	30 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	32 50
3½ to 4 ft.	4 50	36 00
4½ to 5 ft.	6 00	50 00
8 to 9 ft.	Each \$30.00 to 35 00	
10 to 12 ft.	\$40.00 to 50 00	

Specimens. Especially beautiful spreading trees of this variety for use in instances where an immediate effect is desired—

P. *ponderosa*.

BULL PINE. As name suggests, a sturdy massive tree with long green needles.

7 to 8 ft.	Each \$15 00
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P. *resinosa*.

RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, reddish-brown; foliage, light green.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each \$4 00	32 00
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	40 00

P. *rigida*.

PITCH PINE. A strong growing rugged tree thriving on poor soils. Good for screens.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$5 00	40 00
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P. *Strobus* and *sylvestris*. See page 18.**P. *Thunbergii*.**

8 to 10 ft.	Each \$15 00
10 to 12 ft.	25 00

P. *virginiana* (*Inops*).

JERSEY PINE. Rapid growing. Place in groups or edge of woods, or in screens.

10 to 12 ft.	Each \$20 00
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PINUS strobus.

WHITE PINE. Tall and straight with glaucous foliage. Group on lawn or high border with flowering trees. Use for close screen.

		Per 10	Per 100
3½ to 4 ft. Each	\$3 50	\$25 00	
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	30 00	\$270 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	36 00	325 00
6 to 7 ft.	5 00	40 00	360 00
7 to 8 ft.	7 50	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft.	9 00	72 50	600 00
8 to 10 ft.	\$10 00 to	\$15 00	
12 to 16 ft.	25 00 to	75 00	

Specimens

which have the picturesque character and spreading branches characteristic of this soft green needle pine.

Note.—Prices on White Pines do not include packing charges except with other goods.

P. sylvestris.

SCOTCH PINE. Showy reddish bark; silvery green needles. Quick growing screen tree.

5 to 6 ft.	Each	\$6 00	48 00
8 to 10 ft.		10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft.		\$20.00 to 25 00	

Evergreen Trees for Windbreaks and Screens

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years' time effectively to blot out objectionable views which may mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time by planting flowering trees, or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.

The trees, found in this category, comprise varieties which are valuable for the purpose, on account of their quick-growing qualities, as the Pines and Spruces, and for the charm of gorgeous fall coloring. The admixture of deciduous flowering trees, such as the Dogwoods, Thorns and Oxydendrons, with this group is advisable. In any mass planting of trees the quickest and most satisfactory results are obtained when the spaces between the trees are planted with an undergrowth of spreading shrubs.

PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia. (Douglasii.)

DOUGLAS FIR. Beautiful soft, dark green foliage. Can be used for hedges.

		Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$3 50	\$28 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	32 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 50	68 00
Specimens.	7 to 8 ft.	12 50
Specimens.	8 to 9 ft.	15 00
Specimens.	10 to 12 ft.	20 00

P. taxifolia, var. *glauca elegans*.

SILVER DOUGLAS FIR. Open growing.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$7 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 50	68 00

P. taxifolia, var. *pendula*.

WEEPING DOUGLAS FIR. Japanese in effect with its downward hanging branches.

7 to 8 ft.	Each \$12.50 to 15 00
8 to 10 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00

RETINOSPORA filifera.**THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS.**

Medium height; foliage deep green. For formal use. This and nearly all the following Japanese Cypresses are equally valuable in formal work, in mixed evergreen plantings, as specimens, screen groupings and hedges.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 75
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00
4½ to 5 ft.	7 50
Specimens.	5½ to 6 ft.
Specimens.	8 to 9 ft.
Specimens.	10 to 12 ft.

100 00
25 00
\$35.00 to 50 00

R. filifera, var. *aurea*.

GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS. An interesting type for use in garden or evergreen groups.

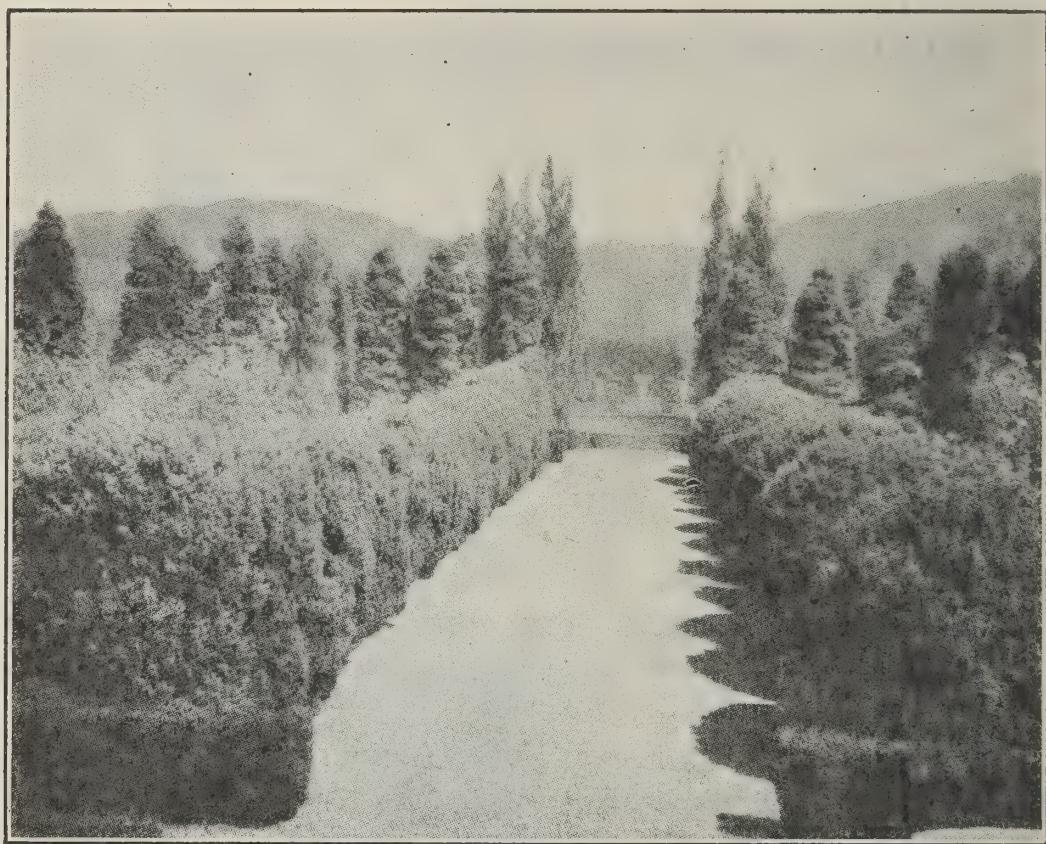
2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$5 00
3 to 3½ ft.	7 50
3½ to 4 ft.	8 50
Specimens.	5 to 6 ft.

20 00

R. obtusa.

TREE CYPRESS OF JAPAN. Clear, good, deep green foliage. Of graceful habit.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$3 75
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50
6 to 7 ft.	8 50
8 to 10 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00

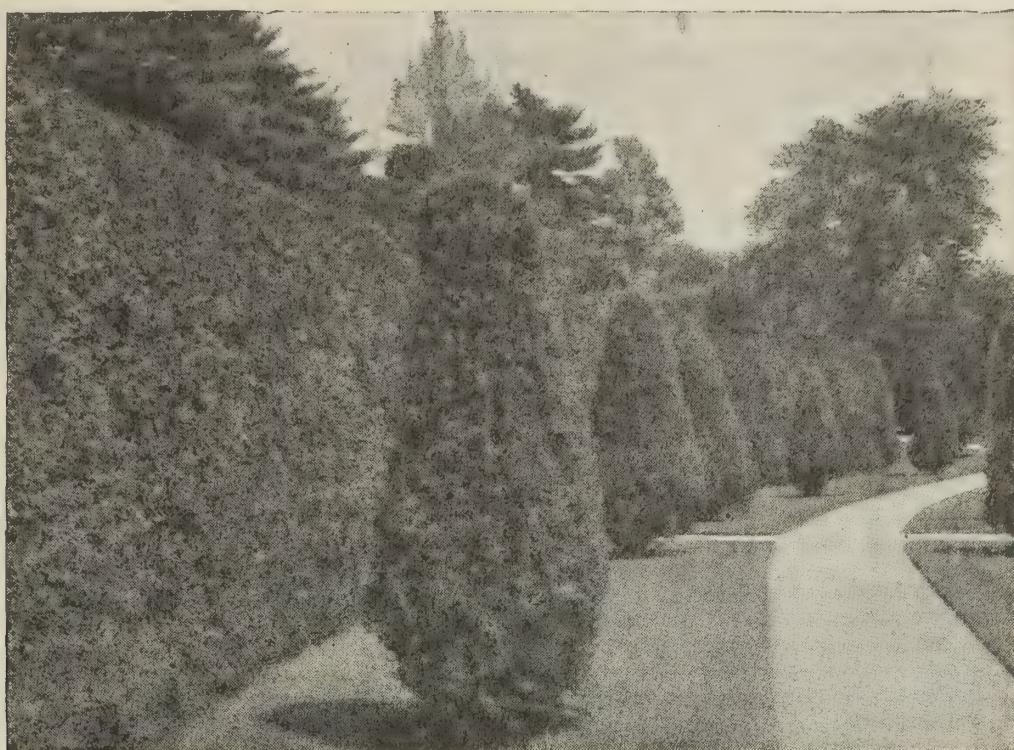


Boxwood Hedges in a Formal Garden. A Tall Hedge of Japanese Cypress Encloses a Portion of the Garden in the Background.

Hedges

THE treatment of formal terrace and garden, or grounds of small extent, where it is desirable to accentuate the architectural character of the design by including in it the grounds about the house, demands the trim neat lines of the clipped hedge. The line and form of masonry or wall is agreeably emphasized by the light and shade of hedges placed in proper relation, while the flowers and coloring of the garden are thrown in pleasant relief against the textured green of enclosing hedges. The beautiful old Yew hedges of England find their replica in our country in the Hemlock (*Tsuga*), Japanese Cypresses (*Retinospora*), and many other evergreens, while the charm of green-hedged fields and lawns can easily be created with the Hawthorn (*Crataegus*) and field Maples.

A walk through Andorra's hills reminds us of a few trees and shrubs admirably adapted to hedge planting, giving an idea of the great variety from which we can choose. Plants classed under medium height may sometimes be trained into high hedges, or may be clipped to a low height, dependent upon circumstances and vice-versa. The effect desired, and conditions, vary so greatly in hedge planting that we can advise you much more definitely if you will write giving us the requirements of your particular problem.



Formal Evergreens Seen Against a Dark Green Hedge

For Low Hedges

- E Dwarf Cypress (*Retinospora plumosa* var. *sulphurea*).
- E Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*).
- E Japanese Evergreen Azalea (*Azalea amœna*).
- E Boxwood (in many varieties).
- E Evergreen thorn (*Crataegus pyracantha* var. *coccinea*).
- E Japanese Holly (Varieties of *Ilex crenata*).
- Wilson's Barberry (*Berberis Wilsonii*).
- Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*).

For Hedges of Medium Height

- E American Arborvitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*).
- E Siberian Arborvitæ (*Thuya occidentalis* var. *Wareana*).
- E Golden Japanese Cypress (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*).
- Field Maple (*Acer campestris*).
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*).
- Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).
- Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*).
- Ibotan Privet (*Ligustrum Iбота*).
- Regel's Privet (*Ligustrum regelianum*).
- California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*).
- Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*).

For High Hedges

- E Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).
- E White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).
- E Japanese Cypress (*Retinospora plumosa*).
- E Gray Cypress (*Retinospora squarrosa*).
- E Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).
- Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).
- Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*).

E Denotes Evergreen varieties.

RETINOSPORA obtusa, var. compacta.

COMPACT CYPRESS. Bushy form; rich green color; low-growing. For formal use or planting at base of house and terrace.		Per 10
4 to 4½ ft.	Each \$10 00	80 00
4½ to 5 ft.	12 50	100 00

R. obtusa, var. Crippsi.

YELLOW CYPRESS. Loose growing. Warm color note in garden or base planting.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$3 50
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50

R. obtusa, var. nana.

DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Very slow-growing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Useful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.

15 to 18 in.	Each \$4 00
20 to 24 in.	6 00
24 to 27 in.	7 50
27 to 30 in.	10 00
Specimens. 2½ to 3 ft.	12 50
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft.	25 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.	35 00
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft.	50 00

R. obtusa, var. nana aurea.

GOLDEN DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Like preceding; leaves bronze-tinged in Winter, gold-green in Spring.

Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft.	Each \$25 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.	35 00

R. obtusa, var. nana gracilis.

DWARF CYPRESS. This dense plant is valuable for pot use in garden or on terrace.

2 ft.	Each \$10 00	80 00
2½ ft.	12 50	
3 ft.	17 50	
Specimens of this slowest-growing dwarf evergreen.		\$15.00 to 25 00

R. pisifera.

PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Tall, pyramidal shape; broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy green. A beautiful formal specimen when clipped.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 00	24 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	36 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	48 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	80 00
7 to 8 ft.	15 00	125 00

Specimens. Well clipped and compact,
10 to 16 ft. \$50.00 to 150 00

RETINOSPORA pisifera, var. aurea.

GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Like
type in form and habit.

		Each	\$	Per 10
2	to 2½ ft.	3 00	24 00	
2½	to 3 ft.	3 50	28 00	
3	to 4 ft.	4 50	36 00	
4	to 5 ft.	6 00	48 00	
5	to 6 ft.	7 50	60 00	
Specimens.		10 00	80 00	
Specimens.		\$15.00 to 40 00		
Specimens.		\$50.00 to 75 00		

R. plumosa.

GREEN PLUMED CYPRESS. This, with the golden variety, stands shearing best. Useful for hedges and formal work. A tall pyramidal shape.

3	to 3½ ft.	Each	\$4 00	35 00
4	to 5 ft.		6 00	48 00
5	to 6 ft.		7 50	60 00
6	to 7 ft.		10 00	80 00
Specimens.		\$15.00 to 20 00		
Specimens closely clipped to narrow columnar form, admirably adapted to formal use, 10 to 16 ft.		\$50.00 to 100 00		

R. plumosa, var. aurea.

GOLDEN-PLUMED CYPRESS. One of hardiest. The rich golden growth of Spring holds well through the Summer. One of the best for specimens or hedges.

2	to 2½ ft.	Each	\$3 00	24 00
2½	to 3 ft.		3 50	28 00
3	to 3½ ft.		4 00	35 00
4	to 5 ft.		6 00	48 00
5	to 6 ft.		7 50	60 00
6	to 7 ft.		10 00	
Specimens. Sheared to close columnar form.		\$25.00 to 50 00		
8 to 10 ft.		\$60.00 to 150 00		

R. plumosa, var. sulphurea.

SULPHUR-PLUMED DWARF CYPRESS. Soft yellowish-green color; compact form.

1½	to 2 ft.	Each	\$3 00	24 00
2	to 2½ ft.		3 50	30 00
2½	to 3 ft.		4 50	36 00
3	to 3½ ft. Extra broad		7 50	60 00
3½	to 4 ft. Extra broad		12 50	100 00
4	to 4½ ft. Extra broad		15 00	125 00
Specimens. Wide pyramidal shaped—				
5 to 7 ft.		\$20.00 to 50 00		

RETINOSPORA squarrosa.

GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.

		Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. Heavy	Each \$2 50	\$20 00	
2 to 2½ ft. "	3 00	24 00	
2½ to 3 ft. "	3 50	28 00	\$250 00
3 to 3½ ft. "	4 00	32 50	300 00
3½ to 4 ft. "	5 00	40 00	360 00
4 to 5 ft. "	6 00	48 00	425 00
5 to 6 ft. "	7 50	60 00	
6 to 7 ft. "	8 50	70 00	

Specimens. Rich in color and sheared to narrow columnar form—

8 to 18 ft. \$25.00 to 150 00

SCIADOPITYS verticillata.

UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen.

Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.	Each \$20 00
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft.	25 00
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft.	35 00
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft.	50 00

TAXUS baccata adpressa.

SMALL-LEAVED ENGLISH YEW. Dense growing, thickly branched trees of medium height; foliage dark green; bright scarlet berries. Stands clipping. Plant near house and terrace.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$10 00
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft.	15 00

T. baccata, var. aurea.

GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$8 50	70 00
3½ to 4 ft.	12 50	

Specimens. Wide and bushy, boldly contoured, 5 to 7 ft. \$25.00 to 50 00

T. baccata, var. Dovastonii aurea.

DOVASTON'S GOLDEN YEW. Spreading, horizontal branches, pendulous at tips. Use in intimate plantings.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$7 50
Specimens of unusual character—	

6 to 10 ft. \$25.00 to \$75 00

T. baccata, var. erecta.

ERECT ENGLISH YEW. Upright form of slow growth. Useful where type is too spreading.

15 to 18 in.	Each \$3 50	28 00
3 to 4 ft.	\$12.50	to 15 00

TAXUS baccata, var. erecta aurea.

Per 10

ERECT GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Similar in habit to preceding. Foliage bright gold.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$7 50	60 00
3 to 3½ ft.	12 50	
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft. x 3 ft.	Each \$20 00	
4 to 4½ ft. x 3 to 3½ ft. ...	\$17 50 to \$35 00	

T. baccata, var. fastigiata.

IRISH YEW. Slow growing; slim and upright; foliage blackish-green and glossy. Of most formal aspect.

Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. x 15 in.	\$20 00
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. x 15 in.	25 00

T. baccata, var. fastigiata aurea.

GOLDEN IRISH YEW. Similar to preceding in habit; leaves margined golden yellow.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each \$12 50
4 to 5 ft.	20 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.	Each \$25 00

T. baccata, var. repandens.

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Low and spreading; luxuriant dark green foliage. For fronting the evergreen border.

10 to 12 in. Spread	Each \$2 50	\$20 00
12 to 15 in. Spread	3 00	25 00
15 to 18 in. Spread	4 00	35 00
18 to 20 in. Spread	5 00	40 00

T. baccata, var. Washingtonii.

WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Strong growing, dense and bushy; foliage tinged with rich bronze tones in winter. One of the richest of the yews in form and color.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$7 50
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Specimens.

3½ to 4 ft. x 3 to 3½ ft.	Each \$25 00
4 to 5 ft. x 3½ ft.	35 00

T. cuspidata.

JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading, deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plantations near house and garden for its note of richness.

15 to 18 in. Spread	Each \$3 50	30 00
18 to 24 in. Spread	4 00	32 50
2 ft. x 2 ft. Spread	6 00	48 00
2½ ft. x 2½ ft. Spread	12 50	100 00
2½ ft. x 3 ft. Spread	15 00	125 00

Specimens. Unusually large with spreading branches to form plants of rich character—

3 to 3½ ft. Spread	Each 20 00
4 to 5 ft. Spread	\$25.00 to 35 00

TAXUS cuspidata (capitate form).

UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For grouping or for hedges and garden use.

		Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	Each	\$6 00	\$48 00
2½ to 3 ft.		7 00	55 00
3 to 3½ ft.		8 00	65 00
3½ to 4 ft.		10 00	80 00
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft.		15 00	135 00
" 4½ to 5 ft.	\$20.00 to	25 00	
" 5 to 6 ft.		35 00	

T. cuspidata, var. brevifolia.

SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW. One of richest and most handsome dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short dark green needles. Equally valuable for formal or naturalesque effects.

12 to 15 in.	Each	\$4 00	32 50
15 to 18 in.		5 00	40 00
18 to 24 in.		7 50	60 00
2 ft.		10 00	80 00
2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.		15 00	
2½ to 3 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft.		17 50	
3 ft. x 3 to 4 ft.		25 00	

THUJOPSIS borealis, var. latifolia glauca.

SITKA CYPRESS. Vigorous, erect and slender. Bright, glaucous green foliage.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.		5 00	40 00
8 to 9 ft.		15 00	135 00
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft.	\$17.50 to	20 00	

T. Standishii. (See *Thuja Standishii*.)**THUJA occidentalis.**

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Columnar; close; admits severe clipping. Splendid hedge plant. Of merit for formal use.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each	\$1 50	12 50	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft.		2 50	20 00	
3 to 3½ ft.		3 00	24 00	
3½ to 4 ft.		3 50	28 00	
4 to 5 ft.		4 00	32 00	
5 to 6 ft.		5 00	40 00	
8 to 9 ft.		10 00	80 00	720 00
Specimens. 10 to 11 ft.		12 50		
12 to 14 ft.	\$15.00 to	17 50		

THUJA occidentalis, var. aurea.

GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITÆ. Similar in habit to type; foliage clear, lasting golden yellow.

		Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	28 00
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	32 00
4½ to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft.	\$7.50 to 12 50	
8 to 9 ft.	15 00	

T. occidentalis, var. Douglasii.

DOUGLAS ARBORVITÆ. Formal slim pyramid form; deep green foliage. Ideal for formal planting.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 50	30 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	32 50
3 to 3½ ft.	4 50	36 00
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00	40 00
4 to 4½ ft.	6 00	48 00
4½ to 5 ft.	6 75	52 50
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	80 00
7 to 8 ft.	15 00	

T. occidentalis, var. globosa.

SPHERICAL ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, close, compact, gray green. For accent in formal use.

10 to 12 in.	Each \$2 00
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T. occidentalis, var. pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; a dense dark green. Columnar form.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$2 00	16 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	24 00
4 to 4½ ft.	4 00	32 00
4½ to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	48 00
7 to 8 ft.	8 00	65 00
8 to 9 ft.	10 00	80 00
9 to 10 ft.	12 50	100 00

T. occidentalis, var. Rosenthalis.

ROSENTHAL'S ARBORVITÆ. Medium growth; columnar habit; color deep green. For formal use.

18 to 24 in.	Each \$3 50	28 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	32 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	36 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	40 00
3½ to 4 ft.	5 50	45 00
4 to 4½ ft.	6 00	48 00
4½ to 5 ft.	7 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 75	70 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	80 00

THUJA occidentalis, var. Vervaeneana.

VERVAENE'S ARBORVITÆ. Graceful, bronze, mottled tree. Pyramidal form for garden or house planting.

		Per 10	Per 100
3 to 3½ ft.	Each \$3 75	\$30 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	32 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00	
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	47 50	
6 to 7 ft.	8 00	65 00	
7 to 8 ft.	9 00	75 00	
Specimens. 8 to 12 ft.	\$10.00 to 15 00		

T. occidentalis, var. Wareana.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Striking dark grayish-green color. Fine for exposed positions as it is very hardy.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 00	25 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	4 50	40 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00	50 00	
4 to 4½ ft.	7 50	60 00	
5 to 5½ ft.	7 50	60 00	
5 to 6 ft.	\$8.50 to 10 00		
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	80 00	
7 to 8 ft.	\$12.50 to 20 00		

T. Standishii (Thujopsis).

STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal; pendulous branches of light green foliage.

6 to 7 ft.	Each \$10 00		
7 to 8 ft.	15 00		

TSUGA canadensis.

AMERICAN HEMLOCK. For enlivening Winter aspect of deciduous planting, especially in woods or shade, or in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clipping, or as specimen this tree is invaluable. Our hemlocks are closely sheared at intervals to produce extra heavy, bushy trees.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$2 00	16 00	\$135 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	20 00	180 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	28 00	250 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	32 00	285 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00	360 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	48 00	425 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	60 00	540 00
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft.	10 00	80 00	720 00
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft.	\$12.50 to 15 00		
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft.	\$25.00 to 40 00		
Specimens. 12 to 16 ft.	\$40.00 to 65 00		

T. canadensis, var. Sargentii pendula.

SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK. Graceful pendulous tree for use as low, broad specimen.

2 ft.	Each \$7 50	
Specimens. 5 ft. x 3 to 4 ft.	20 00	

T. caroliniana.

This type, from the South, appeals through its rich dark foliage and handsome habit.

3 to 3½ ft.	Each \$7 50	60 00
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No Evergreen is Better for Mass Planting than the Hemlock

TSUGA diversifolia.

SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HEMLOCK.

Same graceful habit as American form, but with diminutive needles and distinctive cone.

Per 10

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$3 50	\$28 00
3 to 3½ ft.	4 50	36 00

T. Sieboldii.

JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Of somewhat stiffer habit than our American Hemlock; deep green glossy foliage; most decorative as a specimen.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$6 00	48 00
2½ to 3 ft.	7 50	60 00
3 to 3½ ft.	8 50	67 50
3½ to 4 ft.	10 00	80 00
6 to 8 ft.	\$15.00 to 20 00	

Balled and Burlapped—“B & B.”

THE prime essential of success in transplanting trees and shrubs is that they have a system of fine fibrous roots which are obtained at Andorra by frequent transplanting and pruning. Most deciduous trees and shrubs when they drop their leaves are in a dormant state, and do not require the same degree of care in handling as the evergreen trees which always bear their leaves, and so are always exposed to untoward conditions of drought and wind. To insure the success of our evergreens in shipping, their compact balls of fine fibrous roots are carefully lifted from the ground still surrounded by the damp protecting soil in which they grew, and securely wrapped in burlap, so that they are never exposed to the danger of drying out in shipment, and they will reach the purchaser in perfect condition.



Broad-Leaved Evergreens Lend an Air of Welcome Cheeriness Both in Summer and Winter

The Year-Round Beauty of Ever-green Shrubs

NATURE has been liberal in the number of shrubs which are not only beautiful in the flush of Spring bloom and green leaf through the Summer, but which have the added charm of holding their deep green foliage through the cold Winter months, making cheery the Winter landscape.

With the strong appeal of out-of-doors answered by the year-round country and suburban home we have learned a great appreciation of these shrubs whose evergreen foliage softens and warms the bleakness of Winter. Most of them are hardy in protected places as far north as Boston, while from the latitude of Long Island south they can be used freely in almost any situation.

These shrubs are characterized by richness of deep green leaf, showy blossom and handsome berry and so are admirably adapted to planting near the house and gardens against background-borders of evergreen trees and the larger growing deciduous shrubs—there throughout the year their constant changing beauty is a never-ending pleasure.

Among the most beautiful in flower are the hardy Azaleas and gorgeous Rhododendrons, while the Hollies, Quince Berries and Evonymus have an added charm of bright berries while others are equally attractive in flower and foliage. They are best transplanted in April and May, or August and September.

Evergreen Shrubs

ABELIA *grandiflora*.

ARBUTUS SHRUB. Dwarf; semi-evergreen; glossy foliage. Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses.

	Per 10	Per 100
Field-grown	Each \$1 00	\$6 50
		\$50 00

ANDROMEDA *Catæsbæi*. (See *Leucothoë Catæsbæi*.)

A. *floribunda* (*Pieris floribunda*).

MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH. Low spreading graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early Spring.

12 to 15 in. spread	Each \$3 50	28 00
15 to 18 in. spread	4 50	36 00
18 to 24 in. spread	6 00	48 00
Specimens. 24 to 30 in.....	7 50	60 00

A. *japonica* (*Pieris japonica*).

JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich green foliage; graceful white flower clusters.

15 to 18 in.	Each \$3 50	28 00
18 to 24 in.	4 50	36 00

AZALEA. See also pages 72 and 73.

A. *amœna*. (*Hatsu-giri*.)

JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes a handsome hedge; effective in masses.

12 to 15 in.	Each \$2 50	20 00
18 to 21 in. Broad and Heavy	3 75	30 00
21 to 24 in. Broad and Heavy	4 75	37 50
Specimens. 27 to 30 in.	6 75	50 00
Specimens. 32 to 36 in.	10 00	80 00
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft. Each	\$12.50	to 17 50

A. *amœna*, var. *Fuji-manyo*.

FUJI-MANYO EVERGREEN AZALEA. Deep lavender.

2½ to 3 ft. Specimens	Each \$7 50	60 00
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A. *amœna*, var. *Hino-digiri*.

PINK JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Profuse flowers of carmine pink in Spring; bronze-green Winter foliage.

8 to 10 in.	Each \$2 00
10 to 12 in.	2 50

A. *indica*, var. *alba*.

HARDY INDIAN AZALEA. Low growing; dense; light green foliage; white flowers.

15 to 18 in.	Each \$3 75
18 to 24 in.	5 00

A. *indica* *rosea*.

PINK INDIAN AZALEA. Pink tinted.

18 to 24 in.	Each \$5 00
24 to 30 in.	7 50

AZALEA *japonica*, var. *alba*.

Per 10 Per 100

WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA. Masses of white flowers in April and May.

18 to 24 in. x 24 in. Each \$7 50 \$60 00

A. *Kæmpferi*.

KÆMPFER'S EVERGREEN AZALEA. Good bright green foliage with flowers varying from orange red to pink.

2 to 2½ ft. Each \$3 50 30 00
2½ to 3 ft. 5 00 40 00

A. *ledifolia*.

HARDY WHITE AZALEA. Large, pure white flowers; foliage gray-green. For the garden.

20 to 24 in. x same Each \$5 00

A. *ledifolia*, var. *narcissiflora* (Yodogawa).

LAVENDER AZALEA. Double lavender flowers of great beauty.

2½ to 3 ft. Each \$5 00 40 00
3 to 3½ ft. 6 00 48 00
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft. 10 00

BERBERIS *ilicifolia*.

HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Small; attractive, gray-green Spring foliage. Plant in combination with evergreens.

2 to 2½ ft. Heavy Each \$1 00 8 00 60 00
2½ to 3 ft. Heavy 1 50 10 00 70 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy 2 00 12 50 80 00

BUXUS *japonica*, var. *aurea*.

GOLDEN JAPANESE BOX. Warm golden yellow tone in Spring and Summer. For specimens or informal evergreen planting.

18 to 21 in. Each \$4 00 35 00
21 to 24 in. 5 00 40 00
24 to 27 in. 7 50 50 00

Specimens. Splendid broad bushes—
2½ to 6 ft. \$15.00 to 100 00

B. *japonica*, var. *Fortunei*.

JAPANESE BOXBUSH. Broader, thicker leaves than *Buxus sempervirens*; giving plant a bolder character; of broad formal habit.

Specimens. 2 to 3 ft.... Each \$15.00 to 20 00

Specimens. 3 to 4 ft.... \$25.00 to 30 00

Specimens. 4 to 6 ft.... \$40.00 to 50 00

C. *japonica*, var. *rotundifolia*.

ROUND-LEAF BOX. Rich, slow-growing plant; large bluish-green foliage. For mixed evergreen plantings or handsome specimens. Heavy specimen plants.

1½ to 2 ft. Heavy Each \$5 00 40 00
2 to 2½ ft. " 10 00 90 00
2½ to 3 ft. " 15 00

Specimens. 3 to 4 ft. \$20.00 to 50 00

Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. \$50.00, \$75.00 to 100 00

BUXUS japonica, var. rotundifolia. Pyramids. Per 10

2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$10 00
3½ ft.		12 50
Specimens. 4 ft.		15 00
Specimens. 4½ ft.		20 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.	\$25.00 to	40 00

B. japonica, var. rotundifolia pendula.

PENDULOUS ROUND-LEAVED BOX. Leaves broad, rich color; ends of branchlets drooping. Interesting specimen.

3 ft.	Each	\$15 00
3½ ft.		17 50
Specimens. 4 ft.		25 00
Specimens. 4½ ft.		40 00
Specimens. 5 ft.		50 00

B. sempervirens. (Bush Form.)

BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, old-fashioned plant with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape, nearly as broad as high.

10 to 12 in.	Each	\$1 50	\$10 00
12 to 15 in.		2 00	15 00
15 to 18 in.		2 50	20 00
18 to 20 in. Heavy		3 50	30 00
21 to 24 in. Heavy		4 00	32 50
24 to 27 in. Heavy		6.00	48 00
27 to 30 in. Heavy		7 50	67 50
2½ ft. Broad and bushy		10 00	80 00
3 ft. Broad and bushy		15 00	125 00
3½ ft. Broad and bushy		20 00	
Specimens. 2 ft. x 2 ft.		15 00	
Specimens. 2½ ft. x 2½ ft.		20 00	
Specimens. 3 ft. x 3 ft.		25 00	
Specimens. 3½ ft. x 3½ ft.		40 00	

An excellent collection of large specimen Box from 4 ft. x 3 ft. in height up to 7 ft. x 7 ft. Prices vary according to the size of the plant and range from \$75.00 to \$150.00 each.

B. sempervirens. Pyramids.

BOXBUSH. Not sheared.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$6 00	48 00
3 ft. x 15 to 18 in. base		7 50	60 00
3½ ft. x 15 to 18 in. base		8 50	75 00
4 ft. x 20 in. base		10 00	80 00
4½ ft. x 20 in. base		12 50	110 00
5 ft. x 24 in. base		15 00	135 00

A few **Specimens** 5½ to 7 ft. Prices on application.

B. sempervirens. Standards.

BOXBUSH. Close, round, green balls on single clean trunk. Invaluable for pots and garden use.

Specimens.

2½ to 3 ft. stem x 2 ft. head...Each \$15 00

3½ ft. stem x 20 to 24 in. head 20 00

Also short stemmed, broad headed standards with crowns from 2½ to 4 ft. spread, at \$75.00



Stately Old Boxbush Adds an Indefinable Charm to this Doorway

Boxwood

THE Box-bordered walk and flower garden, or doorway flanked by stately specimens of Boxwood create a feeling of age and charm of inestimable value in our gardens, and in the appearance of our homes. Andorra has long been famous for its rare old Boxbushes of large size that at once give character to the new place. Then, too, we have Boxwood standards, pyramids and bushes for hedges and edging in all sizes.

The recent prohibition on imported Boxwood by the Federal Horticultural Board will in no way affect our offerings, as the Boxwood which we list is growing at our nurseries. Appreciating the requirements of our patrons for Boxbush in large sizes, we set aside and have grown, with frequent transplanting in our nurseries, large quantities in many varieties, so that the risk and expense of collecting large Box from old places is obviated to those who desire large specimens for immediate effect. These large Boxbush are from 5 to 7 feet in height and almost as broad; they have taken on the beautiful modeling of billowy contour and rich appearance of the pompous guardians of some old Colonial house or garden; these plants from our nurseries move with a tremendous ball of fibrous roots and loam.

BUXUS sempervirens, var. *augustifolia variegata*.**GOLDEN TIPPED BOX.** Free open growth.

Good massed with smaller evergreens.

		Per 10	Per 100
2½ ft.	Each	\$7 50	\$67 50
3 ft. Broad and bushy		10 00	
3½ ft. Broad and bushy		12 50	
4 ft. Broad and bushy		15 00	
5 ft. Broad and bushy		25 00	

B. sempervirens, var. *arborescens*.**TREE BOX.** Loose, graceful habit of growth.

Tree attains twenty feet. For evergreen plantings or specimens.

4 ft. Broad and bushy	Each	\$25 00
4½ ft. Broad and bushy		30 00
Specimens. 5 ft.		35 00
Specimens. 5½ to 6 ft.	....	\$45.00 to 60 00

B. sempervirens, var. *argentea marginata*.**SILVER-TIPPED BOXBUSH.** Interesting for mixed evergreen border.

2 ft. x 2 ft.	Each	\$7 50
2½ ft. x 2½ ft.		10 00
3 ft. x 3 ft.		15 00
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft.	....	\$25.00 to 35.00

B. sempervirens, var. *Handsworthii*.**HANDSWORTH'S BOXBUSH.** Upright growing. For informal planting, or, clipped to columnar form, for formal use.

3 ft. x 3 ft.	Each	\$15 00
3½ ft. x 3½ ft.		20 00
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft.	....	\$30.00 to 45 00
Specimens. 5 ft. to 6 ft.	....	\$50.00 to 75 00

B. sempervirens, var. *myrtifolia*.**MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX.** Close growing; very dark leaves. For mixed evergreen planting or specimens.

Specimens. 3½ ft. x 3 ft.	Each	\$45 00
Specimens. 4 ft. x 4 ft.	....	60 00

B. sempervirens, var. *salicifolia*.**WILLOW-LEAVED BOXBUSH.** Narrow leaves of warm green. Can be clipped for formal use if required.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$15 00
Specimens. 4 to 4½ ft.	....	\$35.00 to \$45.00
Specimens. 5 to 7 ft. x 5 to 6 ft.		\$65.00 to 150 00

B. sempervirens, var. *suffruticoso*.**DWARF BOX EDGING.** The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden.

3 to 4 in.	2 50	\$17 50
4 to 5 in.	3 50	20 00

COTONEASTER *frigida*.

QUINCE BERRY. Tall, upright, half-evergreen; scarlet fruit. One of the most beautiful for flower and fruit.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00

Per 10 \$5 00 Per 100 \$35 00

C. microphylla.

HIMALAYAN QUINCE BERRY. Similar to preceding, with smaller foliage and close trailing branches.

8 to 10 in. Each \$1 00

7 50

C. Simonsii.

SHINY-LEAVED ROSE BOX. Medium height; upright branches; clusters small white flowers; red berries.

4 to 5 ft. Each \$0 75

5 00 35 00

C. Wheeleri.

WHEELER'S QUINCE BERRY. Upright shrub of merit for the border.

1 to 1½ ft. Each \$1 00

8 50

2 ft. 1 50

12 50

CRATAEGUS *pyracantha*, var. *coccinea*.

EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thorn-armed branchlets. Attractive shiny deep green Winter foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Year. For borders and hedges.

18 to 24 in. Each \$2 00

17 50 140 00

2 to 2½ ft. 2 50

20 00 160 00

2½ to 3 ft. Bushy 3 00

25 00 200 00

Specimen Clumps. 3½ to 4½ ft. 4 00

DAPHNE *Cneorum*.

GARLAND FLOWER. Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in Spring. For border or rockery.

2 year Each \$1 50

10 00

EVONYMUS. See also pages 78 and Vines.**E. japonicus.**

EVERGREEN BUSH EVONYMUS. Of compact growth; heavy dark green foliage.

1 to 1½ ft. Each \$0 75

5 00

E. radicans and varieties.

JAPANESE EVERGREEN IVY. Attractive dark green-leaved evergreen plants of slow growing habit and very hardy; resembling English Ivy somewhat. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging these plants have few equals.

E. radicans.

EVERGREEN CREEPER. For buildings or ground cover; slow growing.

2-year; field-grown Each \$0 75

3 50 25 00

EVONYMUS radicans variegata.**VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER.**

Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.

		Per 10	Per 100
1 year; field-grown	Each \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 year; field-grown	75	4 00	30 00

E. carrieri.

CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.

2-year; field-grown	Each \$0 75	4 00	30 00
Extra heavy stock	1 00	6 00	35 00

E. vegetus.

BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.

2-year; field-grown	Each \$0 75	4 00	30 00
3-year; extra heavy	1 00	6 00	35 00

ILEX. See also pages 8, 38 and 82.

I. crenata.

JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in borders with bright-fruited plants.

12 to 15 in. Bushy	Each \$2 00	16 00	125 00
15 to 18 in. Bushy	3 00	24 00	200 00
18 to 20 in. Bushy	3 50	28 00	250 00
20 to 24 in.	5 00	40 00	300 00
2½ to 3 ft.	\$10.00 to 15 00		
Specimens. 3 to 5 ft.	\$20.00 to 35 00		

I. crenata, var. buxifolia.

BOX-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Broad leaves; columnar growth; rich dark green foliage. For borders or garden.

Specimens. Picturesque in form and of unusual character—

2½ to 3 ft.	Each \$5 00	40 00
3½ to 4 ft.	7 50	60 00
5 ft.	17 50	
6 to 7 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00	

I. crenata, var. Fortunei.

FORTUNE'S HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden.

2 ft.	Each \$4 00	32 50
2½ ft.	7 50	60 00

Specimens. 3 to 4 ft. \$15.00 to 25 00

Specimens. 4½ to 5 ft. \$30.00 to 40 00

ILEX crenata, var. microphylla.

SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Slow-growing and dense, and stands severe clipping. Best for hedges.

		Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in. Bushy	Each \$2 00	\$16 00	\$125 00
15 to 18 in. Bushy	3 00	24 00	200 00
18 in. Bushy	3 50	28 00	250 00
2 ft. Bushy	4 75	38 00	340 00
2½ ft. Bushy	7 50	60 00	
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft.	\$15.00 to 25 00		
Specimens. 4½ to 5 ft.	\$35.00 to 50 00		

KALMIA latifolia.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Nursery-grown plants. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in June. Stands shade well.

1½ ft.	Each \$2 25	17 50	160 00
2 ft.	2 75	22 50	200 00
2½ ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00
3 ft.	4 00		
3½ ft.	5 00		

LEUCOTHOE catæsbæi.

DROOPING ANDROMEDA. Graceful arching branches of dark shiny green leaves. Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for naturalesque effect in shady positions.

12 to 15 in.	Each \$1 50	13 50	125 00
15 to 18 in.	2 00	17 50	150 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50	20 00	

Also Heavy Clumps, 2 to 2½ ft., at \$3.50 each

LONICERA. See also page 87 and Vines.

L. nitida.

Very dwarf; semi-evergreen glossy foliage. Useful as ground cover in borders. **New.**
1 to 1½ ft. Each \$1 00

8 00

L. pileata.

Low; semi-evergreen; dark green glossy foliage; white flowers fragrant, fruit purple.

New introduction.

1 to 1½ ft. spread Each \$1 00

8 00

MAHONIA aquifolia.

HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub planting—rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall.

15 to 18 in. "transplanted"	Each \$1 50	10 00	75 00
18 to 24 in. "transplanted"	2 00	15 00	100 00

M. japonica.

JAPANESE MAHONIA. Holly-like deep green leaves; Springtime clusters of small yellow flowers; showy bunches of blue-black berries; low growing, spreading. Use to border evergreens; shade-loving.

1½ ft.	Each \$3 00	25 00	
2 ft.	3 75	30 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	35 00	

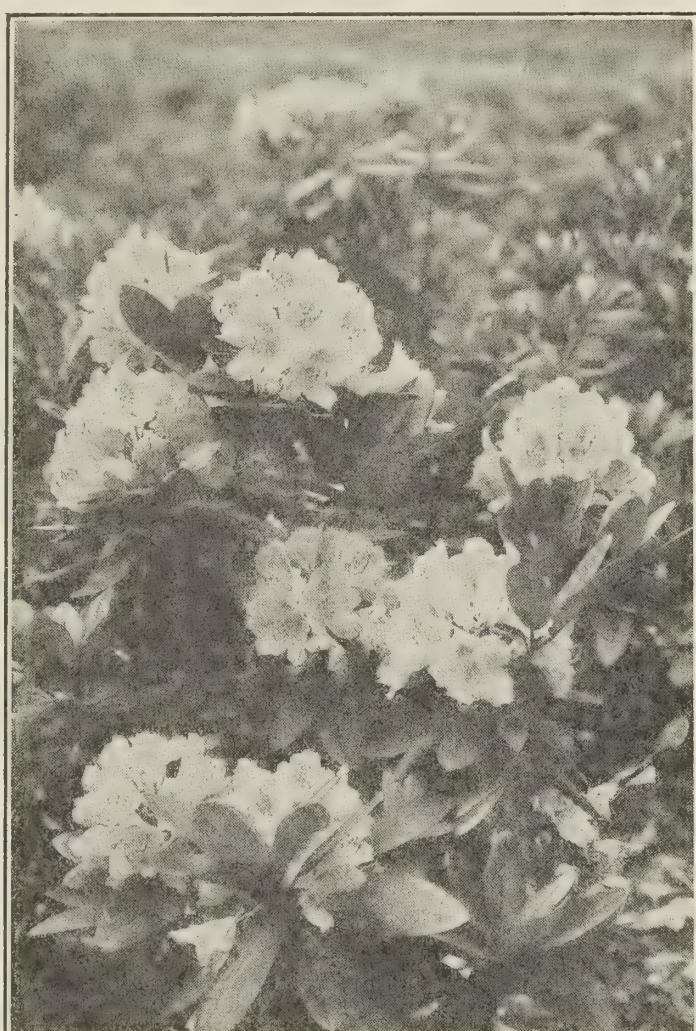
PACHYSANDRA terminalis.

JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground cover in any position. Spring brings a multitude of white nosegays on its dark green carpet..

2 50 15 00

Rhododendrons

BEST known of flowering Evergreen Shrubs, the "Rose Tree"—so called by classic Grecians—stands preëminent with its wealth of gorgeous blooms in rich color against the cool green leaves. There is a popular belief that Rhododendrons can be grown only in peaty soil; on the contrary, the only factor limiting their use in temperate regions is the fact they will not thrive in soils strongly impregnated with lime, in which case it is necessary to ameliorate the condition of the soil with peat and leaf mould, otherwise most good garden soils are admirably adapted to the growth of Rhododendrons. The most important element of success with Rhododendrons is to protect them against the cutting winds of Winter by thick borders of other evergreens and deciduous shrubs, and to keep their roots moist in Summer by a heavy mulch of leaves. With these two simple needs in mind, no place need lack the beauty of the handsome Rhododendron.



Rhododendrons are Most Beautiful when Planted in Masses, Their Blending Shades and Tints Gorgeous in Their Richness

Andorra Rhododendrons are grown on open hillsides, and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results which cannot be expected of tender imported plants. The following list comprises varieties carefully selected for their hardiness and beauty of flower. Our stock comprises over 20,000 plants grown on the open hillsides of Andorra so that they are absolutely acclimated to our severe Winters and hot Summers; their hardiness and vigor are well proven.

Rhododendrons

HYBRID VARIETIES—ANDORRA-GROWN

RHODODENDRONS, Abraham Lincoln. Rosy Crimson—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens.	3½ to 4 ft.	\$12.50 to 15 00

album elegans. Blush White—

2 ft.	Each	\$4 00
2½ ft.		6 00
3 ft.		8 00
Specimens.	3½ to 5 ft.	\$12.50 to 20 00

album grandiflorum. Blush White—

4½ to 5 ft.	Each	\$15.00 to \$20 00
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Amphion. Rose Pink—

2½ ft.	Each	\$7 50
3 ft.		10 00
3½ to 4 ft.		15 00

atrosanguinea. Dark Scarlet—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens.	3½ ft.	15 00

Boule de Neige. Dwarf White—

15 to 18 in.	Each	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.		7 50

candidissima. White—

2½ ft.	Each	\$7 50
Specimens.	3 ft.	10 00
Specimens.	3½ ft.	15 00

Caractacus. Purple Crimson—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens.	3½ to 5 ft.	\$12.50 to 25 00

Charles Bagley. Bright Red—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens.	3½ to 4½ ft.	\$15.00 to 25 00

Charles Dickens. Scarlet—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens.	3½ to 4 ft.	\$15.00 to 20 00

C. S. Sargent. Crimson—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 to 4 ft.		\$10.00 to 20 00

delicatissimum. White—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens.	3½ to 5 ft.	\$12.50 to 25 00

Edward S. Rand. Rich Scarlet—

2 ft.	.....	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.	.....		7 50
3 ft.	.....		10 00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$15.00 to 25 00	

Everestianum. Rosy Lilac—

18 to 20 in.	.....	Each	\$5 00
24 in.	.....		7 50
Specimens. 2½ to 3 ft.			\$12.50 to 15 00

F. D. Godman. Crimson—

3 to 4½ ft.	Each	\$12.50 to 20 00
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General Grant. Rosy Scarlet—

2½ ft.	Each	\$7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 5 ft.			\$12.50 to 25 00

giganteum. Rosy Crimson—

2½ ft.	.....	Each	\$7 50
3 ft.	.....		10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.			\$12.50 to 20 00

Gomer Waterer. Blush White—

18 to 20 in.	.....	Each	\$5 00
20 to 24 in.	.....		6 50
24 to 30 in.	.....		7 50

Henry W. Sargent. Crimson—

2½ ft.	.....	Each	\$7 50
3 ft.	.....		10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.			\$15.00 to 20 00

H. H. Hunnewell. Dark Crimson—

2 to 3 ft.	Each	\$5.00 to 10 00
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Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink—

2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.			\$12.50 to 20 00

John Spencer. Rose—

Specimens.	4 to 5 ft.	Each	\$20.00 to \$35 00
Specimens.	6 to 7 ft.	.....	\$35.00 to 50 00

Kettledrum. Deep Red—

2 ft.	.....	Each	\$7 50
2½ ft.	.....		10 00
3 ft.	.....		12 50
Specimens. 3½ to 6 ft.			\$15.00 to 50 00

Lady Armstrong. Pale Rose—

2 ft.	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.		7 50
3 ft.		10 00

Lady Clermont. Rosy Scarlet—

4 to 4½ ft.	Each	\$15.00 to 25 00
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Lady Gray Edgerton. White—

2½ ft.	Each	\$7 50
3 ft.		10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 4½ ft.			\$15.00 to 25 00

Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent. Pink—

2 ft.	.....	Each	\$7 50
2½ ft.	.....		10 00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$15.00 to 25 00	

Mrs. Milner. Crimson—

2½ ft.	Each \$10 00
3 ft.	12 50
Specimens. 3½ to 4½ ft.	\$15.00 to 30 00

Old Port. Plum Color—

3 ft.	Each \$10 00
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00

Parson's Gloriosum. Blush—

2 ft.	Each \$5 00
2½ ft.	7 50
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft.	\$10.00 to 20 00

Parson's Grandiflorum rubrum. Deep Pink—

2½ ft.	Each \$7 50
3 ft.	10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.	\$12.50 to 20 00

President Lincoln. Crimson—

3 ft.	Each \$10 00
3½ to 4 ft.	\$12.50 to 20 00

purpureum elegans. Purple—

2 ft.	Each \$5 00
2½ ft.	7 50
3 ft.	10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 5 ft.	\$12.50 to 25 00

roseum elegans. (True.) Clear Pink—

2½ ft.	Each \$8 50
3 ft.	12 50
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.	\$15.00 to 20 00

roseum elegans. Rose Pink—

2 ft.	Each \$5 00
2½ ft.	7 50
3 ft.	10 00
Specimens. 3½ to 4½ ft.	\$12.50 to 17 50
Specimens. 4½ to 6 ft.	\$25.00 to 75 00

roseum superbum. Pink—

2½ ft.	Each \$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	\$10.00 to 20 00

Sefton. Maroon—

2 ft.	Each \$5 00
2½ ft.	7 50
3 ft.	10 00

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

The following sorts are very hardy and are natives of the Appalachian Mountains as far North as New Hampshire. The plants listed are grown at Andorra Nurseries.

RHODODENDRON catawbiense.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Parent of the hardy hybrids. Late Spring blooms of rose-lavender. Very heavy nursery-grown stock. Recommended for extensive woodland planting.

This is all nursery-grown stock, nearly as broad as its height. The very heaviest kind of material.

2 ft.	Each \$5 00	Per 10
2½ ft.	7 50	40 00
3 ft.	10 00	67 50
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.	\$12.50 to 17 50	90 00
Specimens. 4 to 6 ft.	\$20.00 to 35 00	

RHODODENDRON *catawbiense*, var. *alba*.

WHITE CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Flowers of purest white, and like the above blooms in June.

Per 10

2 ft.	.....	Each	\$5 00
2½ ft.	.....		7 50
3 ft.	.....		10 00
3½ to 4 ft.	.....		\$12.50 to 20 00

R. *carolinianum*.

CAROLINIAN RHODODENDRON. Low, compact evergreen with pale rosy-pink flowers.

2½ to 3 ft. Heavy	.....	Each	\$5 00 to \$7 50
3½ to 5 ft. Heavy	.....		10 00 to 20 00

R. *maximum*.

GREAT LAUREL. The high growing Great Bay familiar to visitors in the Alleghenies. July brings forth the lavish white to blush-pink bloom.

2 to 3 ft. Bushy	.....	Each	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 3½ ft. Bushy	.....		4 00	35 00
4 to 4½ ft. Bushy	.....		6 00	50 00
4½ to 5 ft. Bushy	.....		\$7.50 to 12 50	

Carload lots of collected Rhododendron maximum. Prices on application.

DWARF RHODODENDRONS

For use in rockery or in groups, combined with larger Rhododendrons, Azaleas or other evergreens. Interesting colored foliage in Winter.

R. *myrtifolium*. Pink flowers and handsome small myrtle-green foliage.

18 to 24 in. Each \$5 00

R. *arbutifolium*. Pale rose-colored blooms dotted green in throats. Loose-growing and early flowering.

12 to 15 in. Each \$3 50
15 to 18 in. 4 25

R. *punctatum*. Dotted—

12 to 15 in. Bushy Each \$3 50
15 to 18 in. " 4 25
18 to 24 in. " 5 00

R. *punctatum*, var. *Waterer's Hybrid*.

15 to 18 in. XX Bushy Each \$5 00
18 to 24 in. 5 00

VIBURNUM *rhytidophyllum*.

Medium height; semi-evergreen; large handsome leaves; flowers yellowish white; fruit red to black.

4 to 5 ft. x 2 to 3 ft. Each \$5 00

YUCCA *filamentosa*.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. Heavy clumps. Each \$1 50 12 50

Y. *glauca*.

5 yr. Each \$1 50 12 50



Shade Trees in Groups at Edge of Lawn that Shut Out Disagreeable View Beyond

The Beauty of Shade Trees

NATURE opens the Spring with a wealth of soft green foliage, interspersed with the brilliant purple bloom of the Judas Tree and rich red flower of the Swamp Maple, great white trusses of bloom on the dignified Horse Chestnut, the dainty white and pink flowers of the Apples and Cherries, and not satisfied with these, she gives us from week to week, bloom on other shade trees to continue the riot of color of our Spring shrubs. No other feature of the tiny suburban bungalow or spacious country place is more necessary to its real enjoyment and comfort than the shade afforded in Summer by properly planted trees on street and lawn; no other feature of the out-of-doors adornment of our American homes adds so much to their general attractiveness and real value, as the trees which furnish a setting for the house and garden.

For planting singly or in groups near the house, for their shade or for landscape effect on lawn or meadow, there are the Maples, Lindens and Oaks in many varieties, and the graceful Elms suitable for the widest range of soils. Of quicker growth, no trees can compare with the symmetrical Norway Maple, giving a rich dense shade, and the spreading Oriental Plane of graceful foliage and interesting gray-green branches, the Willows with their graceful drooping branches and the Tulip Tree with its wonderful rich foliage and gorgeous bloom. Of the slower growing varieties there are the Beeches (*Fagus*) and the beautiful Maidenhair Tree, both of which make beautiful specimens.



Specimen Trees in Groups at Edge of Lawn that Shut Out a Disagreeable View Beyond

ACER dasycarpum. (See *Acer saccharinum*.)

A. ginnala.

TARTARIAN MAPLE. Medium height, low-branched. Brilliant autumnal coloring.

Per 10 Per 100

4 to 5 ft.	Each	\$1 50
5 to 6 ft.		2 50
6 to 7 ft.		4 00

Specimens. Wide spreading prone to ground.
8 to 12 ft. in height...Each \$15.00 to 35 00

A. ginnala, var. rubrum.

RED TARTARIAN MAPLE. Reddish hued form of above.

Specimens. Broad and spreading, low branched—

6 to 8 ft.	Each	\$5 00	\$45 00
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A. Negundo.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Rapid growing, medium height. For quick screen or windbreak.

8 to 10 ft.	Each	\$1 50	7 50	\$85 00
10 to 12 ft.		2 00	16 50	125 00

A. pennsylvanicum.

STRIPED MAPLE. Medium height; gray bark striped with green.

6 to 7 ft.	Each	\$2 00	15 00
7 to 8 ft.		2 50	18 50
8 to 9 ft.		3 50	25 00



Typical Avenue of Beautiful Norway Maples

ACER platanoides.

NORWAY MAPLE. Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in Fall taking on rich yellow tones.

		Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper..	Each \$2 50	\$17 50	\$150 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. caliper.....	2 75	20 00	180 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1 3/4 to 2 in. caliper.....	3 50	25 00	225 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 1/4 in.....	4 00	30 00	275 00
10 to 12 ft.; 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 in.....	4 50	34 00	310 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 in.....	5 50	36 00	325 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 3/4 to 3 in.....	6 00	39 00	350 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3 1/2 in.....	7 00	45 00	400 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 in.....	7 50	50 00	450 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3 3/4 to 4 in.....	10 00	75 00	600 00
18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 4 1/2 in.....	12 50	100 00	800 00
18 to 20 ft.; 4 1/2 to 5 in.....	\$20.00 to 35 00		

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

A. platanoides, var. *purpurea*.

SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPLE. Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Norway Maple. Use as specimen.

10 to 12 ft.....	Each \$3 50	25 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1 3/4 to 2 in.....	4 00	30 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 1/4 in.....	4 50	35 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 in.....	6 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 in.....	7 50	55 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3 1/2 in.....	\$8.50 to 10 00	

A. platanoides, var. *Reitenbachi*.

REITENBACH'S PURPLE MAPLE. Similar form to above with deeper color note in Spring and Summer.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$2 50
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ACER pseudoplatanus.

SYCAMORE MAPLE. Tenacious of leaf till late Fall. Vigorous tree for screen planting	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 14 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Each \$3 00	\$24 00	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 4 00	32 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$5.00 to 7 50		

A. rubrum.

RED OR SCARLET MAPLE. Strikingly vivid crimson Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist positions; red flowers in early Spring.

6 to 8 ft.; Each \$2 00	15 00	
10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 2 50	20 00	\$180 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 2 75	22 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 3 25	26 00	235 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. 3 50	28 00	250 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 4 00	32 00	300 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5 00	40 00	360 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7 50	60 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. \$10.00 to 15 00		

A. saccharinum (dasycarpum).

SILVER MAPLE. Tall, stately tree growing best in moist soil; clear autumnal color.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Each \$1 50	10 00	
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1 75	12 50	
12 to 14 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 2 00	15 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. 2 50	18 50	
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 2 75	20 00	180 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 3 35	25 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5 00	40 00	
18 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in. \$7.50 to 15 00		

A. saccharinum, var. laciniata.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Interesting tall rapid-growing tree with graceful sweeping branches.

14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. Each \$5 00	40 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 4 in. \$7.50 to 12 50		
16 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in. \$15.00 to 20 00		

A. saccharinum, var. pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLE. A rapid-growing form with narrower top than the Silver Maple.

16 to 20 ft.; 4 and 5 in. \$8.50 to 15 00		
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A. saccharum.

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. Broad-headed, erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.

8 to 10 ft. Each \$2 50	18 50	150 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 3 00	22 50	180 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 3 50	27 50	220 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 4 50	30 00	240 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5 50	40 00	360 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 7 00	55 00	450 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. 8 00	60 00	480 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 10 00	70 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$15.00 to 20 00		
18 to 20 ft.; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. \$25.00 to 35 00		

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

SPECIMEN JAPANESE MAPLES

These characteristically Oriental slow growing dwarf trees have a distinct individuality in richness of form and color. Some varieties make most attractive sorts for Japanese pots or tubs on the terrace; other varieties make interesting specimens and groups or they are effectively massed in the evergreen border. Our large specimen trees are particularly interesting.

ALL JAPANESE MAPLES LIFTED WITH BALL—"B. & B."

ACER palmatum (polymorphum).

JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing; bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall. Rich as specimen or with evergreens.

4 to 5 ft. x 3 to 4 ft. Each	\$15.00 to \$17 50
5 to 6 ft. x 4 ft.	\$20.00 to 25 00
6 to 7 ft. x 4 to 5 ft.	\$25.00 to 30 00
8 to 10 ft. x 5 ft.	\$35.00 to 50 00

A. palmatum, var. aureum.

GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. Handsome yellow foliage. Mass for color tone in mixed planting. Dwarf.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$10.00 to 25 00
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A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum.

BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Small, compact; foliage blood-red to purplish-red. Good specimen.

2 ft.	Each \$3 50
2½ ft.	4 50
3 ft.	7 50
3½ ft. to 4 ft.	\$12.50 to 15 00
5 to 8 ft. Extra Broad	\$25.00 to 75 00

A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum dissectum.

WEEPING BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided foliage; spreading graceful branches.

1½ to 2 ft. x 2 to 2½ ft. ...	Each \$6 00
1½ to 2 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft.	8 00
2 to 2½ ft. x 3 to 3½ ft.	12 50
2 to 2½ ft. x 3½ to 4 ft.	15 00
Specimens. 3 to 5 ft. x 5 to 6 ft.	\$25.00 to 75 00

A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum nigrum.

BLACK JAPANESE MAPLE. Rare variety; low dense trees, round compact head. Valuable for depth of color.

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft..	Each \$60.00 to \$75 00
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A. palmatum, var. dissectum.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING JAPANESE MAPLE. Very dwarf; broad; graceful; light green foliage. Mass with evergreens.

1 to 1½ ft. x 2 to 2½ ft. ...	Each \$6 00
1½ to 2 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft.	8 00

Specimens—

2 to 2½ ft. x 3 to 4 ft. ...	\$15.00 to 20 00
2½ to 3 ft. x 4 ft.	\$25.00 to 35 00
3 to 4 ft. x 4 to 6 ft. ...	\$50.00 to 75 00

A. palmatum, var. filicifolium.

YELLOW-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Large foliage of soft green.

Specimens. 6 to 9 ft...	Each \$25.00 to \$50 00
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ÆSCULUS carnea (rubicunda).

RED-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Medium; semi-regular; attractive bloom. Best as lawn specimen.

Per 10

7 to 8 ft.	Each	\$5 00
8 to 10 ft.		6 00
10 to 12 ft.; 2 in.		7 50
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft.		\$15.00 to 35 00

A. Hippocastanum.

EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Large; symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group.

6 to 8 ft.	Each	\$2 50	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.		3 00	22 50
10 to 12 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ ft.		4 25	32 50
10 to 12 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.		6 50	50 00
12 to 14 ft.; 3 to 3¼ in.		8 00	60 00

Specimens—

12 to 14 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.	\$12.50 to 20 00
14 to 16 ft.; 4½ to 5 in.	\$25.00 to 35 00

A. Hippocastanum, var. alba flore pleno.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Regular outline; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups.

7 to 8 ft.	Each	\$3 50	27 50
10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.		4 00	32 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in.		5 50	40 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.		7 50	
14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.		8 75	

Specimens—

14 to 16 ft.; 3¼ to 3½ in.	15 00	125 00
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 5 in.	\$20.00 to 35 00	

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium).

3 to 4 ft.	Each	\$1 00	8 50
8 to 10 ft. Standards, stems 6 ft.		6 00	50 00

AMYGDALUS. (See *Persica*.)**ANDROMEDA.** (See *Oxydendrum*.)**ARALIA fatsia (Fatsia japonica).**

CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. Small tree, handsome ornamental foliage. Large heads of white bloom. Cluster in border screen.

6 to 7 ft.	Each	\$2 00	15 00
8 to 10 ft.		3 50	

A. pentaphylla. (See *Acanthopanax*.)**A. spinosa.**

HERCULES CLUB. Tropical looking; great clusters of creamy-white flowers; armed with thorns. Handsome foliage.

6 to 8 ft.	Each	\$1 50	10 00
8 to 10 ft.		2 50	15 00

BETULA alba.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Tall; very graceful habit; effective among evergreens.	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in.	Each \$2 50	
12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	3 50	

B. alba, var. laciniata pendula.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH. Effective in groups for foliage, form and bark.		
10 to 12 ft.	Each \$3 00	\$22 50

B. lutea.

YELLOW BIRCH. Yellowish-gray bark; strong grower. For windbreak or screen.		
6 to 8 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each \$2 00	15 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in.	2 50	18 50
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	3 00	22 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	3 50	27 50
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in.	4 50	36 00

B. papyrifera.

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. Vigorous tree; its white bark glistens effectively against evergreens in screen.		
6 to 8 ft.	Each \$2 00	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	3 00	

B. populifolia.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. Small graceful tree; thrives on poor soils.		
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ in.	Each \$3 50	25 00

B. nigra (rubra).

RED BIRCH. Screen or windbreak tree thriving in moist places; tall and graceful.		
8 to 10 ft.	Each \$2 50	18 50
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	22 50
12 to 14 ft.	4 00	32 00

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. Paper Mulberry—

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$1 50	10 00
7 to 8 ft.	2 00	15 00

CARPINUS caroliniana.

AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.		
4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 75	12 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 65	20 00
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	7 50	65 00
8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	10 00	80 00

Specimens. 10 to 16 ft. Prices on application.

C. Betulus.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading; for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns.		
5 to 6 ft. x 2½ to 3 ft. B. & B.	Each \$5 25	
6 to 7 ft. x 3 to 3½ ft. B. & B.	7 50	60 00

Specimens. 6 to 8 ft. B. & B. \$8.50 to 12 50

Specimens. 10 to 14 ft. B. & B. \$15.00 to 20 00

CATALPA bignonioides nana (Bungei).

UMBRELLA CATALPA. Dense heads on slender stems give common name. For formal use.

Per 10 Per 100

5 to 6 ft. Standards	Each \$3 50
6 to 7 ft. Standards	7 50

C. speciosa.

WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid. White flowers. For heavy screen or woods planting.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	10 00	75 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	2 00	15 00	120 00

CEDRELA sinensis.

CHINESE CEDRELA. Pendulous clusters, white flowers and tropical foliage. Rapid. For border or screen.

12 to 14 ft.	Each \$3 25	25 00
14 to 16 ft.	4 00	30 00
16 to 18 ft.	5 00	40 00

CERASUS avium, var. alba plena. (Prunus.)

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY. Beautiful small tree; enlivens border planting with its bloom.

10 to 12 ft.	Each \$7 50
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C. avium, var. rosea pendula.

PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. A form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring.

5 to 6 ft. B. & B.	Each \$5 00
Specimens. 10 to 15 ft.	\$100.00 to 200 00

C. Sieboldii, var. rubra plena.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERED CHERRY. Strong color brightens borders. Branches loaded with bloom.

8 to 10 ft.	Each \$7 50
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CERCIS. See also page 74.**C. canadensis.**

RED BUD or JUDAS TREE. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.

3 to 4 ft.	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	8 50
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	10 00
7 to 9 ft.	2 00	15 00

CERCIDIOPHYLLUM japonicum.

KADSLURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring foliage; Fall coloring salmon pink; of interesting pyramidal form.

		Per 10	Per 100
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	Each \$7 50	\$67 50	
8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	10 00	75 00	
Specimens. 10 to 16 ft. B. & B.	\$15.00 to 35 00		

CLADRASTIS lutea. (Virgilea.)

YELLOW WOOD. Picturesque tree. Plant as specimen for its white flowers.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$2 00	16 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 50	32 50
12 to 14 ft.	\$7.50 to 10 00	
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft.	\$25.00 to 75 00	

CORNUS. See also pages 75 and 76.

C. florida.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Small upright tree. White blossoms; scarlet fruit. For border with evergreens.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	10 00	60 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	15 00	85 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 50	20 00	160 00
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	5 00	40 00	
8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	7 50	60 00	

C. florida.

STANDARDS. These trees in the formal garden are extremely attractive.

7 to 8 ft.; headed 5 ft.	Each \$7 50	67 50
8 to 9 ft.; headed 6 ft.	10 00	90 00
9 to 10 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft.	12 50	110 00
10 to 12 ft.; headed 5 to 6 ft.	15 00	135 00

C. florida, var. flore plena.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Valuable for white-mantled Spring branches.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$3 50	30 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	35 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	45 00

C. florida, var. flore rubro.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flowers suffused with bright pink; for garden or border, or in masses.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$3 50	27 50
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	30 00
6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	7 50	67 50
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	10 00	
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	\$35.00 to 75 00	

C. Kousa.

JAPANESE DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood blooming in June. Large white flowers similar to our own Flowering Dogwood.

8 to 9 ft. B. & B.	Each \$8 50	76 50
9 to 10 ft. B. & B.	10 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft. B. & B.	\$15.00 to 25 00	

CRATAEGUS Arnoldianum.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$5 00	40 00
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CRATAEGUS cordata.

WASHINGTON THORN. June flowering; bright Fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border.

		Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	Each \$2 50	\$20 00	
8 to 10 ft.	7 50		

C. Crus-galli.

COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit; excellent for hedges.

3 to 4 ft. Bushy	Each \$2 00	15 00	\$120 00
4 to 5 ft. " "	3 00	22 50	200 00
5 to 6 ft. " "	3 50	27 50	250 00
6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	5 00	40 00	350 00
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	7 50	55 00	

Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. Trained to tree form. B. & B. \$10.00 to 25 00

C. mollis.

SCARLET HAWTHORN. Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit.

4 to 5 ft.	Each 2 50	20 00	160 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	22 50	180 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	30 00	240 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	40 00	

C. Oxycantha, var. alba flore plena.

DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. Low spreading tree. Valuable for bloom and height in shrubberies.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00

C. Oxycantha, var. coccinea flore pleno.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN.

Large, double rich crimson flowers.

6 to 7 ft.	Each \$3 50	30 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	40 00
8 to 9 ft. Standards	15 00	
10 to 12 ft. "	25 00	

C. punctata.

DOTTED-FRUITED HAWTHORN. Spreading habit; good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yellow fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$1 50	12 50
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	30 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	40 00

CYTISUS Laburnum. (See *Laburnum vulgare*.)**DIOSPYROS virginiana.**

PERSIMMON. Medium tree; graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit.

8 to 10 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 50	27 50



Uniformity of Variety and Size Gives the Perfect Avenue Planting

Street Trees and Civic Planting

NO finer monument to civic beauty exists than the trees which arch the streets and avenues of our older cities and towns, no other one thing adds as much to the beauty and dignity of our public parks and grounds as their stately shade trees. These stand as a grateful memorial to the civic pride and forethought of our public-spirited citizens.

A wide range of trees offers for selection as street trees; appropriate sorts for suburban planting where there is ample room for root-development are the Maples, White and Green Ash, Tulip Tree, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Gingko and Elms. Where the parking space is more restricted no trees can compare with the rapid-growing Norway Maple and Oriental Plane, as they seem better able to withstand extremes of heat and drought than any others.

The parking space between curb and sidewalk offers an opportunity for planting not only trees but flowering shrubs and Evergreens and gives added protection to the suburban home against the noise and dust of street or road.

For planting of parks and public grounds the range of trees and shrubs is practically unlimited and in such plantings the value of the Evergreens for their richness and color should be constantly kept in mind.

FAGUS americana (ferruginea).

AMERICAN BEECH. Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen and lawn or specimen. For high hedges when clipped.

		Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 50	\$20 00	
4 to 5 ft. B. & B.	3 50	30 00	
5 to 6 ft. B. & B.	4 25	32 50	
6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	5 00	40 00	
Specimens. 7 to 9 ft. B. & B.	7 50	60 00	

F. sylvatica.

EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for hedges.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$3 50	27 50	
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	35 00	\$325 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	45 00	400 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 50	65 00	
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	12 00	90 00	
8 to 12 ft. B. & B.	\$15.00 to 25 00		

Specimens. Prices on application.

F. sylvatica, var. asplenifolia.

FERN-LEAVED BEECH. Airy foliaged tree; slender drooping branchlets.

8 to 10 ft. Each \$15 00

F. sylvatica, var. grandidentata.

CUT-LEAF BEECH. Valuable as specimen for its attractive form and foliage.

Specimens. 12 to 16 ft. \$25.00 to 35 00

F. sylvatica, var. pendula.

WEEPING BEECH. Beautiful tree to grace the lawn.

Specimens. 8 to 14 ft.... Each \$20 00 to 50 00

Specimens. 20 to 35 ft. Prices on application.

F. sylvatica, var. purpurea.

PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.

6 to 7 ft. Each \$9 00

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. \$15.00 to 25 00

Specimens. 12 to 30 ft. Prices on application

F. sylvatica, var. Riversii.

RIVER'S BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.

5 to 6 ft. Each \$7 50

6 to 7 ft. 10 00

8 to 10 ft. \$20.00 to 35 00

Specimens. 18 to 20 ft.; 10 ft. spread.

Prices on application.

FATSIA japonica. (See *Aralia*.)

FRAXINUS americana.

WHITE ASH. One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting. In autumn the coloring of the foliage is unusually beautiful.

		Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each	\$2 00	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.		2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.		3 50	27 50
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in.	\$5.00 to 10 00		220 00

F. lanceolata (viridis).

GREEN ASH. Moisture loving tree with dark green, round-topped head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
7 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	10 00	80 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in.	2 00	15 00	120 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	2 50	20 00	160 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	3 00	22 50	180 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in.	3 50	27 50	220 00

GINGKO biloba. (See *Salisburia adiantifolia*.)**GLEBITSCHIA aquatica.**

WATER LOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flowering tree, thriving in moist places.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each	\$2 00	15 00	120 00
12 to 14 ft.		3 50	30 00	

G. triacanthos.

HONEY LOCUST. Large, thorn-armed tree with white fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	1 50	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	2 00	15 00	120 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	2 50	20 00	

GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis).

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Interesting open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage.

10 to 12 ft.	Each	\$2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft.		3 50	30 00
14 to 16 ft.		5 00	

HALESIX tetraptera.

SNOWDROP TREE.

3 to 4 ft.	Each	\$1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft.		2 00	15 00

JUGLANS cinerea.

BUTTERNUT. Large nut-bearing tree.

3 to 4 ft.	Each	\$1 00	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft.		1 50	10 00	
5 to 6 ft.		2 00	15 00	
6 to 8 ft.		2 50	20 00	

J. nigra.

BLACK WALNUT. Fairly rapid growing. Makes impressive, massive specimen.

4 to 5 ft.	Each	\$1 50	10 00
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J. Sieboldiana.

JAPANESE WALNUT. Hardier than above. Spreading crown of handsome foliage.

10 to 12 ft.	Each	\$3 50	25 00
12 to 14 ft.		5 00	40 00

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata.

VARNISH TREE. Characteristically Chinese, bearing golden-yellow July flowers. Striking Fall foliage.

		Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.	Each \$3 50	\$27 50	
10 to 12 ft.	4 25	32 50	
12 to 14 ft.	6 00	45 00	

LABURNUM vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum).

GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. Yellow flowers.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	18 50
7 to 8 ft.	3 50	27 50

LARIX decidua (europæa).

EUROPEAN LARCH. Horizontal branches seen through soft light green foliage in early Spring.

8 to 10 ft.	Each \$2 50	18 75
10 to 12 ft.	3 50	27 50

L. leptolepsis (Kæmpferi).

JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green needles. Rapid growing.

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$2 00	
10 to 12 ft.	3 50	27 50

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua.

SWEET GUM. Maple-like leaves purplish-crimson in Fall; medium height. For lawn or avenue.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each \$2 50	22 50
10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	3 50	27 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	4 25	32 50

A very fine lot of extra large specimens, thoroughly transplanted, to be lifted with ball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft., 7 to 9 in. in caliper. Prices on application.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera.

TULIP TREE. Large, rapid, spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.

8 to 10 ft.	Each \$1 50	10 00	\$80 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	2 00	15 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1¼ to 1¾ in.	2 50	20 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	3 00	22 50	135 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	3 50	27 50	175 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	37 50	

MORUS alba.

WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
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M. rubra.

RED RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
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M. alba, var. pendula.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.

4½ ft. stems, 6 yr. heads	Each \$7 50	
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MAGNOLIAS—FLOWERING TREES

Among the most beautiful flowering trees are the Magnolias, some of them attaining a height of 50 to 60 ft. as far North as New York. Their flowers are pure white and some are very fragrant.

MAGNOLIA. See also pages 14 and 59.

M. acuminata.

CUCUMBER TREE. Yellowish-white June flowers. Deep scarlet cucumber-shaped fruit.		Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	.....	Each \$2 00	\$15 00
7 to 8 ft.	.....	3 50	28 00
14 to 16 ft.	.....	5 00	40 00

M. glauca.



Magnolia Glauca

**SWEET
MAGNOLIA.**

A beautiful tall-growing shrub or small tree thriving in damp situations, but equally happy in any good soil. The foliage is a rich glossy green and partly evergreen. The cup-shaped fragrant flowers with wax white petals are the crowning glory of this handsome plant. We cannot too highly recommend it.

2 to 3 ft.	.....	Each \$2 50	20 00	\$160 00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
4 to 5 ft. B. & B.	.....	4 00	30 00	
5 to 6 ft. B. & B.	.....	5 00	40 00	
6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	.....	6 50		

M. grandiflora. (See *Evergreen Trees*.)

M. hypoleuca.

PURPLE MAGNOLIA. From Japan, gorgeous flowers and attractive foliage.

8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	.....	Each \$6 00	45 00
10 to 12 ft. B. & B.	.....	7 50	60 00

M. tripetala.

UMBRELLA TREE. Open headed, spreading; large leaves and blossoms.

4 to 5 ft.	.....	Each \$2 00	15 00
6 to 8 ft.	.....	3 50	28 00
10 to 12 ft.	.....	4 50	36 00

MAGNOLIAS—CHINESE SPECIES

Small trees flowering early, the blossoms magically appearing over night. Excellent for the garden or intimate planting near the house and seen to best advantage against a dark background of evergreens. Very fragrant. Any planting devoid of Magnolia bloom in early spring loses much of the charm of our first bloom in the shrubbery or as specimens. Special attractiveness is added to garden entrances and pathways when these beautiful trees flank the entrance. Either grown in bush form with their branches down to the ground or trained to simple stems when their dense branching and heavy foliage form a rich canopy and over-arch the pathway.

MAGNOLIA Alexandriana. (Hybrid.)

ALEXANDER'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy and vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; deep cup-shaped pink tinted flowers in April.

4 to 5 ft. B. & B.	Each \$7 50
5 to 6 ft. B. & B.	10 00
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	15 00

M. conspicua.

CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. Noteworthy for its large white flowers. Try it massed with Hemlock.

5 to 6 ft. B. & B.	Each \$10 00
6 to 7 ft.	15 00

M. Lennei (Hybrid of Magnolia Soulangiana).

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, purple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms against dark green foliage.

6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	Each \$10 00
8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	\$20.00 to 35 00

M. Soulangiana Hybrid.

SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; pink, cup-shaped flowers in April. One of best garden or specimen plants.

4 to 5 ft. B. & B.	Each \$7 50
6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	10 00
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	15 00
8 to 10 ft. B. & B.	\$25.00 to 50 00

A few extra large specimens from 12 to 20 ft. in height, broad and heavy, at from \$50.00 to \$150.00 each.

M. Soulangiana, var. nigra.

SOULANGE'S PURPLE MAGNOLIA. Showier than preceding, inasmuch as flowers are dark purple on outside.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$7 50
5 to 6 ft.	9 00

M. stellata (Halleana).

HALL'S STARRY MAGNOLIA. Low, slow-growing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy flowers. For the garden or border.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	10 00

NYSSA sylvatica.

SOUR GUM, TUPELO. Hardy tree with flaming scarlet Fall foliage.

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$2 50
6 to 8 ft.	3 50

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. (Andromeda.)

SORREL TREE. One of the most ornamental small trees in cultivation; valuable in shrubberies, and beautiful in combination with *Leucothoe Catesbaei*, when the latter is used as an *undergrowth*. Of small size, with thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green, which is highly attractive at all seasons, especially in autumn, when it changes to brilliant crimson. The flowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling lily-of-the-valley blooms.

		Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$1 00	\$8 50	\$65 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	15 00	100 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	22 50	
6 to 7 ft.	3 50	27 50	

Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. B. & B. \$5.00 to 10 00

Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B. \$10.00 to 25 00

PARROTIA Jacquemontiana.

PERSIAN IRON WOOD. Dense, with spreading branches; round top, brilliant Fall foliage.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
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PERSICA Amygdalus vulgaris, var. alba plena.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH. Pretty in formal garden or with evergreens in border.

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$1 50	12 50
6 to 7 ft.	2 00	17 50

P. vulgaris, var. sanguinea plena.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. Similar to above, with very beautiful large double red flowers.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 50	12 50
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PLANERA japonica.

JAPANESE WATER ELM. A rare tree.

10 to 14 ft.	Each \$5.00 to 7 50
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Deciduous Trees for Screens and Windbreaks

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years' time effectively to blot out objectionable views which may mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time by planting flowering trees, evergreens or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.

The trees, found in this category, comprise varieties which are valuable for the purpose, on account of their quick-growing qualities, as the Birches and Poplars, or for the charm of gorgeous fall coloring, as the Pin Oak. The admixture of long-lived trees and flowering sorts with this group is advisable. In any mass planting of trees the quickest and most satisfactory results are obtained when the spaces between the trees are planted with an *undergrowth* of spreading shrubs.



Oriental Plane Tree.

ORIENTAL PLANE.

The proprietor of the Nurseries saw this tree in Europe many years ago and, realizing its great value as a street tree admirably adapted for city planting, introduced it extensively in this country. We have made a specialty of growing the Oriental Plane, spaced wide apart in the nursery rows, insuring a fine symmetrically-developed top, while frequent transplanting creates a thick fibrous root-system. Our trees are immeasurably superior to those grown without the care which we exercise, and will produce the quickest results.

This rapid-growing, symmetrical, wide-spreading tree, together with the Norway Maple, are most suitable for city street planting. Attractive trunk and foliage. Rapid grower; fine, symmetrical head. Not bothered by insect pests or smoky, dusty locations.

PLATANUS orientalis (acerifolia).

	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. Each	\$1 75	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft.; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. 2 00	15 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1 3/4 to 2 in. 2 50	17 50	135 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 1/4 in. 3 00	22 50	175 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 in. 3 50	25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 in. 4 50	32 50	235 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 3/4 to 3 in. 5 50	37 50	250 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3 1/2 in. 7 00	47 50	300 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 in. 8 50	55 00	350 00

POPULUS nigra Italica.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views.

8 to 10 ft.	8 50	70 00
10 to 12 ft.	12 50	100 00
12 to 14 ft. Each	2 50	15 00
14 to 16 ft. 3 50	20 00	150 00

PRUNUS Padus. (See also *Cerasus*.)

BIRD CHERRY. Pyramidal tree with pure white blossoms followed by bird-attracting black fruit.

8 to 10 ft. Each	\$2 50	20 00
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P. serotina.

WILD BLACK CHERRY. Ornamental, dark green foliage; attractive flowers and fruit.

7 to 8 ft. Each	\$2 50	20 00	100 00
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P. triloba.

FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, white-flowering tree for garden or massing against tall evergreens.

3 to 4 ft. Each	\$1 50	12 50
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Flowering Crab Apples Are a Mass of Pink and White in Spring

Flowering Trees

IN instances where it is not desired to plant the larger growing shade trees, a wealth of smaller growing trees is at our command, many of which have the added attraction of a profusion of beautiful flowers in Spring or Summer. Especially to be recommended are the Flowering Cherries (*Cerasus*), the white and red flowering Dogwoods (*Cornus florida*), while the rare *Cornus Kousa* of Japan is worthy of the better acquaintance of all. The Hawthorn (*Crataegus*) needs no better introduction than that which its place in English literature has given it. Standing quite alone in their wealth of gorgeous bloom in early Spring are the many varieties of Magnolias, their rich wax-like petals ranging in color from pure white, through soft tones of pink to rich deep crimson, in full, luxurious wide-flung blossoms. These are followed a little later by the dainty rose-pink bloom of the Ornamental Flowering Apples (*Pyrus*), the Tulip Tree, and in mid-Summer the Varnish Tree (*Koelreuteria*) bears its yellow blossoms.

As to the most pleasing landscape effect, groups of different varieties of these charming flowering trees planted against the background of evergreen border, or their use as individual specimens, or in groups in the open is to be impartially advised; their appearance is equally charming wherever they are used.

The Flowering Crab Apples (*Pyrus*) listed on opposite page are ornamental little trees clothed with fragrant flowers in Spring, followed by attractive yellow or orange Autumnal fruit.

Flowering Apples

PYRUS (Malus) baccata.

SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB. Free, robust, round-headed tree with white flowers.

		Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	Each \$3 50	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	40 00
7 to 8 ft.	7 50	60 00

P. coronaria.

SWEET SCENTED FLOWERING CRAB.

Fragrant blush bloom and large fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50

P. Dawsoniana.

DAWSON'S FLOWERING CRAB. Large white flowers and yellowish-green fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	40 00

P. floribunda.

FLOWERING CRAB. Japanese; profuse rose-colored flowers followed by red fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50

P. floribunda, var. atrosanguinea.

RED-FLOWERED CRAB. Very showy; rich, rose-red blossoms.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	40 00
7 to 8 ft.	7 50	60 00

P. iénis, var. Bechtelii.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.

One of best; vigorous; fragrant large double flowers, delicate shell pink.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50

P. Niedzwetzkyana.

PINK SIBERIAN CRAB. Showy deep pink flowers; purplish fruit; very ornamental.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	37 50

P. Parkmanii (Halleana).

PARKMANN'S CRAB. Compact form, tenacious of its dark green foliage; semi-double, rose-pink blossoms.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$3 50	30 00
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	40 00

FLOWERING APPLES—Continued

PYRUS (Malus) Scheideckerii (pulcherrima).

DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB. Deep rose-colored blossoms.

3 to 4 ft.	Each	\$2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.		3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.		4 50	37 50
6 to 7 ft.		6 00	40 00

P. spectabilis.

CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double, deep coral-red flowers. Very showy.

4 to 5 ft.	Each	\$3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.		4 50	37 50
6 to 7 ft.		6 00	40 00

P. Toringo. (Sieboldii.)

DWARF CRAB. Small; single white or blush flowers and small yellow fruit.

4 to 5 ft.	Each	\$3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.		4 50	37 50

The Midsummer and Autumn Landscape

AFTER the glorious burst of bloom that heralds the Spring, our shrubberies take on a different aspect; the restful green foliage of Viburnum and Bush Honeysuckle provide a pleasing foil for their handsome ripening berries, and for the snow-white bloom of Hydrangeas and pink Tamarix; and the tall Rose of Sharon puts forth its gay rose-like flowers. Then there are a multitude of low flowering plants like the Spiræas and shrub Horsechestnuts, St. John's Wort with its rich golden blooms and the delicate Arbutus-like flowers of *Abelia*, which keep the shrubberies bright and interesting through the hot drowsy days of Summer.

September brings again another change, from the cool green of Summer to the warmth of red and gold tints in leaf and berry, and, as the gay colors of twig and branch appear through falling leaves, the background of evergreen foliage of Pine and Hemlock shelters lawn and garden from the crisping winds and makes a foil for their bright Autumn coloring. By no means of least importance are the berries of our shrubs, which keep our song-birds and their cheery notes of coming flight with us till late November.

The Oak

One of the most beautiful of our American trees, long-lived and growing in a wide range of soils is the Oak.

On account of its long life and freedom from injury by storms the Oak is generally looked upon as an extremely slow growing tree. To the contrary some varieties grow quite as fast as our other hard wood trees, notably the Pin and Red Oaks. Both these varieties are admirably adapted to street, avenue and lawn planting, where a handsome permanent tree is required.

QUERCUS alba.

WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.

		Per 10
4 to 6 ft.	Each \$1 50	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	20 00
10 to 12 ft.	5 00	
12 to 14 ft.	7 50	

Q. bicolor.

SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture.

Specimens. 20 to 25 ft. Prices on application.

Q. cerris.

TURKEY OAK. Rapid, vigorous, pyramidal. Attractive oblong leaves.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$3 50	
8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	7 50	

Q. coccinea.

SCARLET OAK. Symmetrical and eminently fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.

6 to 8 ft.	Each \$3 50	\$28 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in.	4 50	35 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in.	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	7 50	55 00

Q. laurifolia.

LAUREL-LEAVED OAK. Slow growing. Very beautiful dark green leaves.

8 to 10 ft.; 1¼ to 1½ in. B. & B.	\$6 50	50 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in. B. & B.	7 50	60 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in. B. & B.	10 00	

Q. macrocarpa.

MOSSY CUP OAK. A tree of fine habit and form. Tall with wide spreading head and massive branches; twigs of the branches are covered with a peculiar cork bark whch is interesting. The leaves are large and carried late into the Fall. It also bears peculiar deep-cupped acorns with a mossy fringe to the cup and from which it takes its name. There is no better tree for specimen planting.

8 to 10 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	Each \$5 00	37 50
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in.	6 00	45 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in.	7 50	60 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3½ in.	\$10.00 to 15 00	

QUERCUS palustris.

PIN OAK. Graceful, spreading. Pyramidal habit; deeply cut leaves held late into Winter.

Lawn or street.

		Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Each	\$2 50	\$20 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.		3 00	25 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in.		4 00	30 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.		5 00	37 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		5 50	40 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.		6 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in.		7 50	50 00
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to 4 in.	\$7.50 to 10 00		400 00

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

Q. *Prinus (montana)*.

CHESTNUT OAK. Tall, irregular; does well in poorest soils.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Each	\$3 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.		3 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.		4 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 4 in.	\$7.50 to 12 50	

Q. *Robur (pedunculata)*.

ENGLISH OAK. Symmetrical; low spreading, dense head. Leaves stay green till late Fall.

8 to 10 ft. Each \$5 00

Q. *Robur, var. Concordia*.

GOLDEN OAK. Form of above with bright yellow leaves. Attractive specimen.

12 to 14 ft. B. & B.	Each	\$10 00
14 to 16 ft. B. & B.		15 00

Q. *Robur, var. fastigiata (pyramidalis)*.

PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Slightly resembles Lombardy Poplar; though smaller and slower growing.

6 to 8 ft.	Each	\$5 00
8 to 10 ft.		7 50

Q. *rubra*.

RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical; leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color.

7 to 8 ft.	Each	\$2 00	17 50	135 00
8 to 10 ft.		2 50	16 00	145 00
8 to 10 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		3 00	27 50	200 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.		4 00	30 00	240 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in.		4 50	35 00	280 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		5 25	40 00	320 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.		6 00	45 00	360 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in.		7 50	50 00	400 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 4 in.	\$7.50 to 10 00			

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

Q. *velutina (tinctoria)*.

BLACK OAK. Tall, open-headed, stately. Retains browned leaves in Winter.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Each	\$3 50		
10 to 12 ft.; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in.		4 50	35 00	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		5 00	40 00	
14 to 16 ft.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in.	\$7.50 to 15 00			

Larger Specimen Trees. Prices on application.

RHUS. See also page 88.

R. glabra.

SMOOTH SUMAC. Dwarf; open head. Brilliant crimson fruit and Fall foliage. Mass or border.

6 to 8 ft. Each \$2 00 Per 10 Per 100

\$12 50

R. glabra, var. laciniata.

CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Low, deeply cut leaves, rich red in Autumn. Mass or border.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00 7 50

R. typhina.

STAGHORN SUMAC. Lacy, finely-cut leaf. Mass in border for brilliant Fall coloring.

6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 00 8 50

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. (Gingko biloba.)

MAIDENHAIR TREE. GINKO. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Untrimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head. Resembles Lombardy Poplar in early stages of growth.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each \$3 35	25 00	
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in.	4 00	30 00	240 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	4 50	35 00	280 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in.	5 50	40 00	320 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in.	6 00	45 00	360 00
16 to 18 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	6 75	50 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.	10 00	75 00	

A few large specimens from 20 to 30 ft., 4 to 5 in. caliper. Prices on application.

SALIX—WILLOW.

Ornamental trees, rapid growing; good, clean foliage. Especially valuable for Winter coloring of bark. Effective when shown against massed dark evergreens.

S. babylonica.

WEEPING WILLOW. Too familiar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.

8 to 10 ft. Each \$3 50

S. pentandra (laurifolia).

LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Quick growing; rich dense foliage of deep shiny green.

6 to 8 ft. Each \$1 50 12 50

SASSAFRAS *variifolium (officinale)*.

SASSAFRAS. Spreading round top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orange-yellow Fall foliage.	Per 10
7 to 8 ft.	Each \$1 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 50

SORBUS *aucuparia*.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border plantation, where bright scarlet berries enliven Winter landscape.	
7 to 8 ft.	Each \$3 50

STYRAX *japonica*.

STYRAX. Low, spreading, symmetrical. For border or specimen planting. One of the finest flowering trees. Nodding white flowers.	
4 to 5 ft. Heavy. B. & B.	Each \$2 50
5 to 6 ft. B. & B.	3 50
6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	5 00
7 to 8 ft. B. & B.	6 00
8 to 9 ft. B. & B.	7 50

SYRINGA *japonica*.

TREE LILAC. The familiar Lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border.	
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 50
5 to 6 ft.	3 50

TAXODIUM *distichum*.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Tall, thin shape; soft light green foliage against cinnamon bark. Prefers moisture.	
7 to 8 ft.	Each \$2 50
8 to 9 ft.	3 50
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft. B. & B.	7 50

TILIA *americana*.

BASSWOOD, AMERICAN LINDEN. Large, dense, round-headed tree. Attractive light green foliage.	
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	Each \$3 50
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in.	4 50
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in.	6 00
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 5 in.	\$8.50 to 20 00

T. euchlora (dasystylla).

CRIMEAN LINDEN. Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue.	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	Each \$5 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 3 in.	7 50
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.	\$10.00 to 15 00

T. platyphyllos.

LARGE-LEAVED LINDEN. Broad, topped large tree. Early flowering. Roadside or avenue.	
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	Each \$3 50
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 4 in.	\$5.00 to 10 00



Avenue of Rich Foliaged, Symmetrical Lindens

TILIA tomentosa (argentea).

SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. Leaves green above, silver beneath. Broad, shapely, pyramidal habit. Beautiful lawn specimen.

		Per 10
8 to 10 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	Each \$3 50	\$27 50
10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	5 00	42 50
14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.	\$8.50 to 15 00	
16 to 18 ft.; 4½ to 5½ in.	\$20.00 to 50 00	

T. tomentosa, var. pendula.

WEEPING SILVER LINDEN. Drooping branchlets; very graceful tree.

Specimens. 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in. with 9 year heads. B. & B. Each \$50 00

T. vulgaris (europea).

EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for formal avenues.

8 to 10 ft.	Each \$2 50	20 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	3 00	25 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	4 50	37 50
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	6 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3¼ to 3½ in.	9 00	65 00
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to 4½ in.	\$12.50 to 20 00	
Specimens. 18 to 25 ft. Prices on application.		

T. vulgaris, var. rubra.

RED TWIGGED LINDEN. Dense, round-topped tree with showy Winter twigs.

10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	Each \$3 50	30 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	4 50	37 50
14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.	6 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 3½ in.	7 50	

The Elm

Holding a distinctive place as a street tree or stately specimen the American Elm has become more widely known than some of the other varieties; these should share with the American species its popularity as they are adapted to a wide range of soils and possess the merit of being fairly rapid growers.

ULMUS americana.

AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect.

		Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each \$3 00	\$22 50	\$180 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 1¾ in.	3 50	25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft.; 1¾ to 2 in.	4 00	30 00	240 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in.	4 50	35 00	280 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in.	6 00	40 00	320 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	7 00	47 50	380 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.	9 00	60 00	480 00

Specimens. 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.

\$10.00 to 20 00

U. campestris.

ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn.

8 to 10 ft.; 1 to 1½ in.	Each \$3 00	25 00
10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	4 00	30 00
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2¼ in.	5 00	
12 to 14 ft.; 2¼ to 2½ in.	6 00	
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in. ..	9 00	60 00
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.		
	\$10.00 to 20 00	

U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii.

CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée.

10 to 12 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	Each \$5 00	37 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	6 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2¾ to 3 in.	9 00	75 00
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft.; 3½ to 4 in.		
	\$10.00 to 15 00	

U. glabra (scabra—montana).

SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head; spreading branches.

10 to 12 ft.; 1½ to 2 in.	Each \$3 50	27 50
14 to 16 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	5 00	35 00
14 to 16 ft.; 2½ to 2¾ in.	6 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.; 3 to 4 in. ...	\$7.50 to 15 00	

U. glabra, var. Dampieri.

FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green.

10 to 12 ft.	Each \$7 50
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to 2½ in.	10 00



An Effective Border Planting of Shrubs and Trees Screens the Street
and Adds Charm and Interest to the Grounds

The Shrubbery Border

THEIR cheery blossoms among the earliest harbingers of Spring, a wealth of bloom throughout the Summer, and an Autumnal burst of vivid color in leaf, berry and twig, make the shrub borders a continuous source of interest and delight throughout the year. There can be no more beautiful enframement for lawn or garden than the border of shrubs accentuated here and there with evergreens or small flowering trees, sheltering the hardy herbaceous plants which form its boundary, a pleasant screen against drive or road, and shutting out from the beauty of our surroundings some obnoxious view.

We regard the breaking bud in early Spring with delight, for with it comes a realization that Winter's backbone is broken. All through the cold months we have watched the jealously-folded bud with the anticipation of gay flowers to come. An infinite variety of shrubs herald Spring's advent with riotous bloom. Among the first are the Azaleas, choice dwarf shrubs with radiant colors so effective against evergreens; the Magnolia, tall and graceful, whose magic blossoms appear almost overnight after the first warm days of Spring, and the flowering Dogwood appear after the jauntily flowered Golden Bell have spread their mist of yellow in the shrubberies. Later come the pink and white of the *Weigelia* and *Deutzias*, the graceful charm of stately Lilaes in rich coloring of many varieties, and Bush Honeysuckles and Mock Oranges with their wealth of handsome bloom.

Deciduous Shrubs

NATIVE AZALEAS

Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under Evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty; see page 31.

AZALEA. See also page 31.

A. arborescens.

FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. Broad, bushy; flowering in June; leaves turning bronze in Fall.

		Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. clumps	Each	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in. clumps		3 00	25 00
24 in. clumps		3 50	27 50
30 in. clumps		4 50	35 00

A. lutea (calendulaceum).

FLAME AZALEA. Brilliant, lemon-yellow and orange flowers in late May. Mass with evergreens.

	Each	20 00	180 00
15 to 18 in. clumps		3 00	25 00
24 in. clumps		3 50	27 50
24 to 30 in. clumps		4 50	35 00
30 to 36 in. clumps		6 00	45 00

A. canadensis.

RHODORA. Excellent for moist places, low growing, covered with lavender flowers in May.

18 in. clumps. Heavy	Each	\$3 00	25 00
24 in. clumps. Heavy		3 50	27 50

A. canescens.

FRAGRANT BLUSH AZALEA. Blush flowers in early May. Mass with evergreens.

12 to 15 in. clumps	Each	\$2 00	17 50	150 00
15 to 18 in. clumps		2 50	22 50	200 00
18 to 24 in. clumps		3 50	27 50	
24 to 30 in. clumps		4 50	35 00	

A. nudiflora.

WOODS HONEYSUCKLE. Low, with deep pink flowers in early May. Useful for moist places.

15 to 18 in. clumps	Each	\$2 50	22 50
18 to 24 in. clumps		3 00	25 00
24 to 30 in. clumps		4 50	35 00

A. Vaseyii.

SOUTHERN AZALEA. Shell-pink flowers in April and May. A graceful shrub.

15 to 18 in. clumps	Each	\$2 50	22 50
24 to 30 in. clumps		3 50	27 50
30 to 36 in. clumps		4 50	35 00

AZALEA *Viscosa*.

WHITE AZALEA. Fragrant flowers in July. Ideal for damp situation.	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in. clumps	Each \$2 50	\$20 00 \$180 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	3 00	25 00 225 00
24 to 30 in. clumps	4 00	35 00 315 00
3 ft. clumps	5 00	40 00
3½ to 4 ft. clumps	6 50	50 00

EUROPEAN AZALEAS

These beautiful shrubs are among the most effective for planting either in groups or borders. The flowers appear in great profusion in the Spring, literally covering the plants with their varied and gorgeous hues. Treat them the same as Rhododendrons, with which they may be combined with excellent results.

AZALEA *mollis*.

JAPANESE AZALEA. Flowers in shades of yellow, red and orange. Mass against evergreens.

Per 10 Per 100

J. C. Van Tol. Yellow.

18 to 24 in.	Each \$3 50
24 to 30 in.	4 50

Koster's. Red.

18 to 24 in.	Each \$3 50
24 to 30 in.	4 50

A. *pontica*.

GHENT AZALEA. Hardiest European Azalea. In colors from whites to yellows, through orange and red.

1½ ft.	Each \$3 50
2 ft.	4 50
2½ to 6 ft.	6 00

Varieties as follows:

Anthony Koster. Yellow.

Coccinea Speciosa. Brilliant Orange.

Davesii. White.

Nancy Waterer. Clear Yellow.

ABELIA *grandiflora*. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)**ACANTHOPanax *pentaphylla*.**

BUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen planting; dark green foliage held late in Fall.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$3 50	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	35 00

ÆSCULUS *parviflora*.

DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. Flowers white in July; handsome foliage. Plant in masses.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50	75 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 to 3½ ft.	2 00	15 00	125 00

AMELANCHIER *oblongifolia* (botryapium).

DWARF SHAD BUSH. White flowers in May followed by red fruit. Use among evergreens.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
7 to 8 ft. standards with 6 ft. stems..	6 00	50 00

AMYGDALUS (Almond). (See *Prunus*.)

ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.

Per 10 Per 100

RED CHOKE-BERRY. Bright red berries enhance the value of this low border shrub.		
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	\$6 00 \$40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50 50 00

A. floribunda nigra.

CHOKE BERRY. Glossy, black fruit; low growing; white flowers, attracting the birds.		
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

BENZOIN æstivale (odoriferum)

SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries. Does well in shade or sun.		
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 00 35 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	5 00 40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	7 50

BERBERIS ilicifolia. (See *Evergreen Shrubs.*)**B. Sieboldii.**

SIEBOLD'S BARBERRY. Handsome tall shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.		
1½ to 2 ½ ft.	Each \$0 50	4 00 25 00
2 to 2½ ft.	75	4 00 35 00
3 to 3½ ft.	1 00	5 00 40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	7 50 50 00

B. thunbergii.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. Low, spreading; brilliant scarlet fruit and leaves in Fall. Hedges or massing.		
12 to 15 in. Bushy	Each \$0 50	3 50 25 00
18 to 24 in.	75	5 00 35 00

B. vulgaris.

COMMON BARBERRY. Medium height; yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens.		
18 to 24 in.		2 50 20 00
2 to 3 ft.		3 50 25 00
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 00 30 00

B. vulgaris purpurea.

PURPLE LEAF BARBERRY. Handsome purple foliage. An attractive color note in the shrubbery.		
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$1 00	4 00 35 00

CALYCANTHUS floridus.

SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives in sun or shade; handsome foliage.		
2 to 3 ft.		3 50 30 00
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00 40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	6 00

CERCIS. See also page 51.**C. chinensis (japonica).**

JAPAN JUDAS. Strong growing; heavily laden with pinkish purple flowers in early Spring; handsome soft green foliage.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
2 to 3 ft. Heavy	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	3 50	30 00

CHIONANTHUS virginica.

WHITE FRINGE. Covered with a mist of white flowers in June; large dark green foliage. Use among evergreens.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 50 \$10 00

CITRUS trifoliata.

HARDY ORANGE. Deep green wood and leaves; strong thorns. Rich in leaf or fruit. Useful for hedge or as a specimen plant.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00 7 50 \$40 00

CLETHRRA alnifolia.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH. Medium growing; white fragrant flowers in mid-Summer.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50

CORCHORUS. (See *Kerria*.)**CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers.** See also page 56.

Strong growing shrubs particularly attractive for their wealth of flowers, as well as abundant berries and leaf coloring in Summer and Fall, and their bright colored branches in Winter.

C. alba.

SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches red; spreading.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	6 00	40 00

C. amomum (sericea).

SILKY DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches deep red and spreading.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	1 50	6 00	45 00
6 to 8 ft. Heavy	2 50	15 00	

C. mas.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. Covered with bright yellow flowers in early Spring; tall, open growing.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	3 75	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	7 50	
5 to 7 ft. Heavy	3 50		

C. paniculata.

PANICLED DOGWOOD. Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft. clumps	2 50		

CORNUS sanguinea.

EUROPEAN RED OSIER. Flowers white; fruit black; branches bright red and upright.	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00
		40 00

C. stolonifera.

NATIVE RED OSIER. Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for water-side planting.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	5 00
		40 00

C. stolonifera aurea.

GOLDEN BARKED OSIER. Flowers white. Attractive when planted with the red twigged varieties.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 00	30 00
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CORYLUS americana.

AMERICAN HAZEL. Tall growing border shrub; large dark green leaves; bearing hazel nuts.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 00	30 00
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C. maxima, var. purpurea.

Tall shrub with deep purplish red foliage. Use for contrasting color.

5 to 6 ft. Heavy	Each \$1 50	10 00
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COTONEASTER. (See also *Evergreen Shrubs.*)**C. Frigida.** (See *Evergreen Shrubs.*)**C. Simonsii.** (See *Evergreen Shrubs.*)**CRATÆGUS.** See pages 38 and 57.**CYDONIA japonica.**

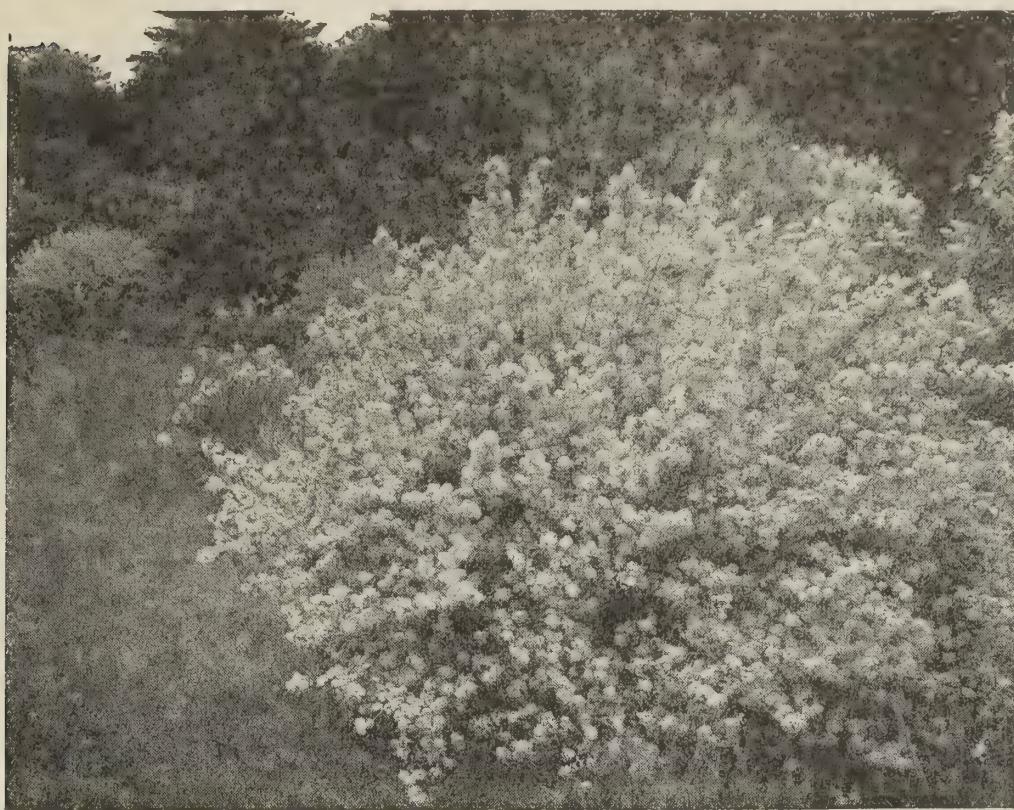
JAPANESE QUINCE. A medium growing shrub of great value for massing, garden, or hedge planting. The Spring branches are covered with dark green, glossy foliage, and in May the plant is a blaze of color.

C. japonica —Red. 2 to 2½ ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50
C. japonica candida —Cream. 2½ to 3 ft. ..	2 50	
3 to 4 ft. ..	3 50	

DESMODIUM penduliflorum.

DESMODIUM. Drooping sprays of rosy-purple flowers late in Summer. Useful for covering banks.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
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The Deutzias are Absolutely Covered with Profuse Bloom in Spring

DEUTZIA.

Handsome flowered shrubs of low and medium height for the garden or border. The pretty flowers may be cut for house decoration in early Summer.

D. *gracilis*.

DWARF DEUTZIA. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.

1½ ft. Each \$0 75

Per 10 \$5 00
Per 100

D. *gracilis rosea*.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00

7 50

D. *Lemoinei*.

LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches.

5 to 6 ft. Each \$1 00

5 00 \$40 00

D. *scabra*.

DEUTZIA. Tall grower with double-white, bell-shaped flowers. Attractive foliage.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 50

3 50 30 00

4 to 5 ft. 75

4 00 35 00

5 to 6 ft. 1 00

5 00 40 00

6 to 7 ft. 1 50

7 50 50 00

D. *scabra*, var. *Pride of Rochester*.

Tall; flowers tinted with pink.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50

3 50 25 00

3 to 4 ft. 50

3 50 30 00

4 to 5 ft. 75

4 00 35 00

5 to 6 ft. 1 00

5 00 40 00

D. *scabra*, var. *candidissima*.

Vigorous, graceful grower; double white flowers. One of the best.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 50

3 50 30 00

4 to 5 ft. 75

4 00 35 00

5 to 6 ft. 1 00

5 00 40 00

DEUTZIA scabra, var. rosea plena.

A strong grower with double flowers tinted			Per 10	Per 100
rosy white.				
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50		\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	75		4 00	35 00

5 to 6 ft.	1 00		5 00	40 00
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D. scabra, var. Waterii. Double pink.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$0 75		5 00	
5 to 6 ft.	1 00		6 00	

D. scabra, var. Wellsii. Double white flowers.

6 to 7 ft.	Each \$1 00		7 50	40 00
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DIERVILLA sessifolia. (See also *Weigelia*.)

SHRUBBY HONEYSUCKLE. Low, spreading shrub; attractive when massed on borders or covering slopes.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50		4 00	
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D. trifida.

LOW BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Smaller than above; yellow flowers in Summer.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75		5 00	
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ELEAGNUS angustifolia.

RUSSIAN OLEASTER. Silvery green foliage; yellow flowers and fruit make this tall shrub desirable for borders.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75		4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00		5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50		7 50	50 00

E. longipes (edulis).

JAPANESE OLEASTER. Medium bushy grower; foliage gray green, fruit red. Plant among evergreens.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$1 00		5 00	
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E. parviflora.

HIMALAYAN OLEASTER. Distinctive like the others for silvery foliage and pretty fruits; tall grower.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75		6 00	
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ELSCHOLTZIA Stauntonii.

MINT SHRUB. Small shrub; aromatic bright green foliage, flowers lilac-purple in Autumn.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75		4 00	35 00
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EVONYMUS. See also pages 36, 37 and Vines.**E. alatus.**

CORKBARKED EVONYMUS. Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00		8 50	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00		17 50	

Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. B. & B. \$10.00 to 15 00

E. americana.

BURNING BUSH.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50		4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75		5 00	

E. europeus.

SPINDLE TREE. Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50		3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75		4 00	30 00

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush).	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00	7 50	

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.

Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always welcomed. With rich green foliage these tall graceful shrubs are particularly desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.

F. fortunei.**FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL.** Bright yellow.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	35 00

F. fortunei, var. aurea variegata.**VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL.** Attractive when massed in front of evergreens.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	5 00	40 00
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F. intermedia.**GOLDEN BELL.** Bright yellow flowers.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	6 00	40 00

F. suspensa.**WEEPING GOLDEN BELL.** Golden-yellow; branches prostrate. Especially good for slopes.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	35 00

F. viridissima.**GOLDEN TWIGGED GOLDEN BELL.** Deep yellow flowers; dark green leaves remaining on branches later than other varieties.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	6 00	40 00

GENISTA tinctoria.**DYER'S GREENWOOD.** Small shrub; erect olive-green branches covered with yellow flowers in Spring.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

HAMAMELIS japonica.**JAPANESE WITCH-HAZEL.** Medium height; yellow flowers in very early Spring. For woods or border. A rare shrub.

Specimens. 6 to 8 ft.	Each \$7 50
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H. virginiana.**WITCH-HAZEL.** Tall shrub; yellow flowers in late Fall. For borders or in woods.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	6 00	

HIBISCUS syriacus.

ROSE OF SHARON. One of the best known of the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particularly valuable for its handsome flowers in hot mid-Summer. Use in masses or in formal situations. The standards are especially attractive. Good hedge plant.

Per 10 Per 100

Boule de Feu. Red.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

coelestis. Single Blue.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

Jeanne d'Arc. White.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

totus albus. White single flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50
4 to 4½ ft. Standards	3 50	

Violet Clair. Violet double flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
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HIPPOPHAEA RHAMNOIDES.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	35 00

HYDRANGEA.

Among the best flowering shrubs, valuable for their wealth of late Summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.

H. arborescens grandiflora.

BANKS OF SNOW. Valuable for shady places; great clusters of white flowers in mid-Summer.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	6 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50	

H. paniculata.

SINGLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. Tall shrub for the border; August flowers.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	1 50	12 50	100 00
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. B. & B.	3 50		

H. paniculata grandiflora.

FALL HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white double flowers in late Summer, turning to brilliant reds in Fall.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50

H. quercifolia (oak leaf hydrangea).

2 ft.	Each \$1 50	12 50
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HYPERICUM moserianum hybridum.

GOLD FLOWER. Large yellow flowers on low graceful stems in mid-Summer. For edge of the shrub border or garden.

2 year	Each \$0 75	6 00
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An Effective Border of Flowering Shrubs. Brilliant with Showy Berries in the Fall

Berried Shrubs for Fall and Winter

THE shrub border is poorly planned if it does not include some of the handsome berried varieties which, from late Summer until well into the Winter, add their charm of bright colors ranging from white to blue, black and scarlet. Their brilliant berries make most attractive house decorations and fill the shrubberies with song birds.

A background of Evergreen trees adds to the beauty of the bright berried shrubs, making appropriate contrasts to their brilliant coloring and harboring the birds. Many of the Evergreens also have berries like the Junipers, Yews and Hollies and the Evergreen Thorn with its flaming scarlet berries in great clusters and the black-berried Japanese Hollies.

Some of the shrubs whose berries are especially attractive are the Aronias, Barberries, Dogwoods, Cotoneasters, Eleagnus, Evonymus and Ilex in both deciduous and evergreen varieties, the Privets and Bush Honeysuckles, Myrica, Rhamnus, Rhodotypus, Sumacs, Elderberries, Symphoricarpos and the Viburnums.

ILEX. See also pages 8, 37, 38.

I. Sieboldii (*serrata*).

RED-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY.		Per 10	Per 100
Branches covered with holly-like berries.			
Plant with evergreens in border.			
1½ to 2 ft.	Each	\$1 50	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.		2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.		2 50	20 00
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft.		\$7.50 to 10 00	

I. Sieboldii, var. *alba*.

WHITE-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY. Similar to last, but with white berries.

1½ ft.	Each	\$1 50	10 00
2 ft.		2 00	15 00

I. verticillata (Winter Berry).

2 to 3 ft.	Each	\$0 75	6 00
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ITEA *virginica*.

VIRGINIA WILLOW. Low shrub; white fragrant flowers in Summer and bright crimson foliage in Fall.

2 to 2½ ft.	Each	\$1 00	7 50	40 00
3 to 4 ft.		1 50	10 00	60 00

KERRIA *Japonica* (globe flower).

2 to 3 ft.	Each	\$0 75	5 00	50 00
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LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.

Too much cannot be said about the usefulness of Privet about the grounds, as screens, hedges and in the border. Dark green foliage, white flowers and blue black berries all add to their attractiveness. Rapid growers, they make a quick screen or good hedge.

L. *ibota*.

SIBERIAN PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets.

2½ to 3 ft.	Each	\$0 50	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.		75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.		1 00	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.		1 25	7 50	50 00
6 to 7 ft. Heavy		1 50	10 00	75 00
Specimens. 7 to 10 ft.		\$2.50 to 3 50		

L. *ibota*, var. *regelianum*.

REGEL'S PRIVET. Low spreading shrub; white flowers; black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges.

2 to 2½ ft. Broad	Each	\$0 75	6 00
3 to 3½ ft. Broad		1 00	8 50
Specimens. 3½ to 4 ft.		1 25	10 00

LIGUSTRUM intermedia.

Per 10 Per 100

PRIVET. Strong growing, bushy shrub for shrubberies. White flowers; black berries.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	40 00

L. ovalifolium.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges, but kills back in severe Winters north of Philadelphia. Some of the other varieties are preferable on this account.

2 to 3 ft.	per 1,000, \$100.00	2 50	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	per 1,000, \$125.00	3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.		5 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy		7 50	50 00
6 to 8 ft. Heavy		15 00	100 00

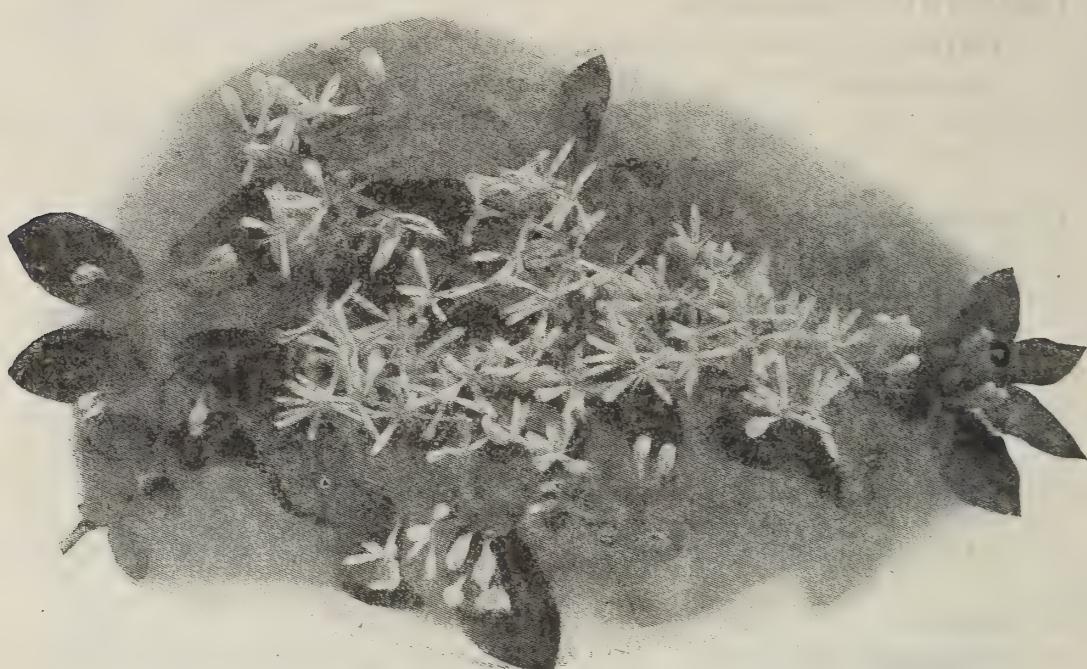
L. vulgaris.

COMMON PRIVET. Tall, spreading shrub best adapted to shrubberies and naturalesque planting; white flowers, black fruit.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	7 50	50 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 00	10 00	60 00

“Where Nothing Grows”

HOW often do we complain of the spot in the deep shade of old trees, or on the north side of the house “where nothing grows”? These bare patches of soil can be transformed into places of beauty and clothed with green throughout by the use of carpets of low shade-loving evergreens, like *Euonymus*, English Ivy, Periwinkle or Myrtle, Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra*), dwarf St. John’s Wort, and the rapid-growing Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). In colonies in these green carpets a wide range of shade-loving perennials thrive, and find a charming setting; the Lily-of-the-valley, *Anemone pennsylvanica*, Forget-me-nots; blue Harebells and golden Moneywort and graceful Ferns will make a charming transformation of these shady spots. Steep sunny slope and bank can be made a thing of beauty with Yellow Root (*Xanthorrhiza*) of pretty foliage and purplish blossom, or with the equally rapid-growing Hall’s Honeysuckle or trailing Japanese Rose (*Rosa Wichuriana*), and spreading *Forsythia suspensa*. A wide range of plants from many climes gives us the opportunity to beautify each bare and ugly spot.



The Handsome Flower of Bush Honeysuckle

LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

These strong growing shrubs, especially the Tartarian varieties, are invaluable in the border plantation and mass plantings. Tall growing twiggy plants covered with blossoms in Spring, followed by showy red and yellow berries in mid-Summer and early Fall.

L. fragrantissima.

FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, open grower; fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in Fall.

		Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	6 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	1 25	7 50	50 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	10 00	

L. Morrowii.

MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.

2 to 3 ft.	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	35 00

L. nitida. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)

L. pileata. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)

L. ruprechtiana.

ORANGE FRUITED HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50	40 00

L. Standishii.

STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. Earliest of all; blush white fragrant flowers; scarlet fruit, semi-evergreen.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	6 00	50 00

LONICERA tatarica rubra.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers and fruit crimson.

		Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	8 50	

L. tatarica, var. alba.

Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50		

L. tatarica, var. bella albida.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers white to pink; fruit red.

6 to 7 ft.	Each \$1 50	6 00	50 00
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L. tatarica, var. gracilis.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	4 00	35 00
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L. tatarica, var. splendens.

Tall; flowers pink; fruit deep red.

5 to 6 ft.	Each \$1 50	6 00	50 00
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L. xylosteum.

FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower of irregular habit; flowers yellowish-white; fruit dark red.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50
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LYCIUM chinensis.

MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading shrub valuable for bank planting; purple flowers in late Summer; red fruit.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	2 50
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MAGNOLIA. See pages 14, 58, 59.**MYRICA cerifera.**

BAYBERRY. A valuable shrub for poor or sandy soils and as a ground cover. Beautiful rich green foliage turning to purplish bronze tones in the Fall. Gray fruit in late Fall cover the stems in dense masses. Best known as the plant from whose fruit the Bayberry Candles are made.

15 to 18 in. Bushy	Each \$0 75	6 00	40 00
18 to 24 in. Bushy	1 00	7 50	60 00
2 to 2½ ft. Bushy	1 50	10 00	75 00
3 to 3½ ft. Bushy	2 00	15 00	100 00

PAVIA parviflora. (See *Aesculus parviflora*.)

PHILADELPHUS—MOCK ORANGE.

Ornamental tall-growing shrubs of the greatest value for garden and border planting. Large fragrant white flowers and dark green foliage.

P. coronarius.

FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE. Tall, graceful shrub; profusion of white flowers in June.	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

P. coronarius speciosissimus.

MOCK ORANGE. Very showy; flowers large, white, fragrant; tall growing.		
5 to 6 ft. Heavy Each \$1 00	5 00	40 00

P. grandiflorus.

Tall; very large white flowers.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft. 75	5 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00	6 00	40 00

P. Lemoineii, var. Mont Blanc.

LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGE. Smaller than preceding; spreading habit; dark green foliage. Profusion of showy white flowers.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00	5 00	35 00

P. Zeyheri.

Tall shrub; fragrant showy white flowers.		
One of the best.		
4 to 5 ft. Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00	6 00	40 00

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolia.

NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, useful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 50	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft. 75	5 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00	6 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft. 1 50	7 50	50 00

P. opulifolia, var. aurea.

Showy yellow foliage, bronze in Summer and Fall; white flowers.		
3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 50	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft. 75	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00	6 00	

PRUNUS amygdalus communis. (See also *Trees*.)

FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flowers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00		
4 to 5 ft. 1 50		

P. amygdalus communis rosea.

FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 00		

PTELEA trifoliata.

HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer.		
2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft. 75	5 00	35 00

RHAMNUS cathartica.

Per 10 Per 100

BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00

Specimens. 6 to 8 ft. B. & B...\$2.50 to 3 50

R. frangula.

BLACK THORN. Tall, spreading; clean dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides.

WHITE KERRIA. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries through the Winter.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00

RHUS. See also page 67.

R. copallina.

SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.

1 to 2 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50
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R. cotinus.

SMOKE BUSH. Old-fashioned shrub; tall, spreading; purplish feathery flowers in July,

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50

The Rhododendron Border

RHODODENDRONS thrive best in masses or groups and are handsomest where their beautiful colors are set off by a background of the dark green of Evergreen Trees, or in a corner of house or wall clothed with evergreen vines. At the edge of the Rhododendron border and blending it into the lawn the dwarf growing Junipers, Yews, Azaleas and Evergreen Euonymus are particularly appropriate.

ROBINIA hispida.

ROSE ACACIA. Medium height; pendulous rose flowers in late Spring. A pretty border shrub.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 75

Per 10 \$5 00

RUBUS odoratus.

FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height; flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50

3 50 \$20 00

SAMBUCUS canadensis.

ELDERBERRY. Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-Summer followed by black fruit.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$0 50

3 50 25 00

3 to 4 ft. 75

5 00 30 00

4 to 5 ft. 1 00

6 50 35 00

S. nigra, var. aurea.

GOLDEN ELDER. Upright, with golden foliage. All will thrive in moist places.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$0 75

5 00 35 00

4 to 5 ft. 1 00

6 00 40 00

SORBARIA lindleyana.

SPIRÆA. Medium height; spreading habit; spikes of white flowers in Summer.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00

5 00 35 00

S. sorbifolia.

ASH-LEAVED SPIRÆA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in Summer.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00

SPIRÆA.

A species of shrubs useful on every place—in garden, lawn, about the house and at edges of border planting. They include medium and dwarf varieties, blooming from early Spring to mid-Summer.

S. Bumaldi, var. Anthony Waterer.

A medium grower; rose-pink flowers in Summer; for garden or borders.

15 to 18 in. Each \$0 75

6 00 50 00

S. Reevesiana.

A tall grower. Single white flowers in Spring. Similar to *Van Houttei*.

3 to 4 ft. Heavy Each \$1 00

6 00 40 00

4 to 5 ft. Heavy 1 25

7 50 50 00

S. Reevesiana fl. pl.

A tall double-flowered form.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 00

6 00 40 00

S. thunbergii.

Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green foliage; pure white flowers in earliest Spring.

2 to 2 1/2 ft. Each \$0 50

\$4 00 \$35 00

2 1/2 to 3 ft. 75

6 00 40 00

3 to 4 ft. 1 00

8 50 50 00

SPIRÆA Van Houtteii.

BRIDAL BOWER. Medium height; of merit for lawn specimen or massing; white flowers in May.

		Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 3½ ft.	1 00	5 00	

STAPHYLEA colchica.

BLADDER NUT. Tall growing; fragrant white flowers in late Spring; attractive seed pods.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	6 00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Lace Shrub).

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50

STYRAX japonica. (See Trees.)**SYMPHORICARPOS** racemosus.

SNOWBERRY. Low, shade-loving plant; rose-white flowers in Summer; large white berries in Winter.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
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S. vulgaris.

CORAL BERRY. Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late Winter.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	3 50	25 00
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SYRINGA japonica. (See Trees.)**S.** Josikæa.

HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall grower; valuable for late purple flowers; dark green foliage.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

S. Rothamagensis.

ROUEN LILAC. Slim branches, delicate foliage; flowers intense violet blue.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00

S. villosa.

HIMALAYAN LILAC. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer, light purple in bud and white when opened, fragrant.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50	60 00
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S. vulgaris.

COMMON LILAC. An old-fashioned favorite of well-proven worth.

2 to 3 ft. Heavy	Each \$1 00	8 50	75 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	1 25	10 00	85 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	1 50	12 50	100 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	2 50	20 00	

S. vulgaris, var. alba.

WHITE LILAC. Similar to type. White flowers and is a taller grower.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50	75 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	2 00	15 00	
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	2 50	20 00	

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

These improved varieties are superior in color and size of flower. The following collection is of the choicest kinds, and these plants will give immediate results.

		Per 10
Charles X.	Single reddish-purple.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	2 00	16 50
6 to 7 ft. Heavy	5 00	45 00
Frau Bertha Dammann.	Single white.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50 to 5 00	
Mme. Abel Chatenay.	Double. White.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	16 50
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	
Mme. Casimir Perier.	Double. Cream.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	16 50
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	
Mme. Lemoinei.	Double. White.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	16 50
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50 to 5 00	
Marie Le Graye.	Single. White.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft. Clumps	5 00	
Michael Buchner.	Double. Pale Lilac.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$2 00	16 50
President Grevy.		
5 to 6 ft. Clumps	Each \$7 50	
Rubra de Marley.	Single. Reddish Purple.	
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$2 00	16 50
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50 to 5 00	
Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth.	Single. Red.	
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	16 50
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50 to 5 00	

TAMARIX—Tamarisk.

T. africana.		
5 to 6 ft.	Each \$0 75	6 00
T. juniperiana (plumosa).		
Pink flowers.		
5 to 6 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
T. odessana.		
Medium height; pink flowers July to September.		
5 to 6 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00

VACCINIUM corymbosum.

HIGH BUSH BLUE BERRY. Handsome pinkish-white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils.

2 to 2½ ft. Clumps	Each \$1 75	15 00
2½ to 3 ft. Clumps	2 50	20 00
3 to 3½ ft. Very Heavy	\$3.50 to 5 00	

VIBURNUM.

Ornamental hardy shrubs meriting extensive use in all plantings, in gardens, screening plantings and among the border shrubs. Nearly all are large shrubs, with flowers white to pinkish white in flat clusters, followed by red, blue or black fruit of great beauty. Their foliage is also most attractive, assuming bright hues in the Fall. Will grow in any soil, in sun or partial shade.

Per 10 Per 100

V. acerifolium.

DOCKMACKIE. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	\$6 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00

V. carlesii.

BOUVARDIA SHRUB. Dwarf; fragrant pinkish-white flowers blooming over a long period. An exceptional new garden sort.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$2 50	22 50
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V. cassanoides.

1½ to 2 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00
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V. dentatum.

ARROW-WOOD. Upright, Fall growing; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall.

4 to 5 ft. Very Heavy Clumps..	Each \$1 50	12 50	100 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. Clumps.....	2 50		

V. dilatatum.

JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft.	5 00	

V. lantana.

WAYFARING TREE. Tall; upright; fruit, red changing to black.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. Very Heavy	1 00	6 50	

V. lentago.

SHEEP BERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves glossy dark green.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	6 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft. Extra Heavy	1 25	8 50	75 00
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft. B. & B.	\$3.50 to 5 00		

VIBURNUM molle.

SOFT-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Medium height, upright; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.		Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	6 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	8 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	10 00	85 00
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft.	\$3.50 to 7 50		

V. nitidum.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 50	12 50
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V. opulus.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Medium height, upright bush. Fruit, scarlet in mid-Summer.			
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	1 00	6 50	50 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	1 50	12 50	
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B.			\$5.00 to 10 00

V. opulus nana (Dwarf Viburnum).

15 in. x 15 in.	Each \$1 00	8 50
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V. opulus, var. sterile.

GUELDER ROSE. Medium height, upright; showy white flowers in large clusters.			
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	Each \$1 25	10 00	
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	1 50	12 50	
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft.			\$3.50 to 5 00
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. B. & B.			\$5.00 to 10 00

V. prunifolium.

BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.			
4 to 5 ft.	Each \$2 00	15 00	
5 to 6 ft.	3 50		
6 to 7 ft.	4 50		

V. Sieboldii.

Tall; upright; beautiful white flowers. Exceptionally effective foliage and bright red berries in mid-Summer.			
2 to 3 ft.	Each \$1 00	8 50	
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00	
7 to 8 ft. Heavy	\$7.50 to 10 00		
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft. B. & B.			\$15.00 to 20 00

V. tomentosum.

SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Medium height; handsome foliage; flowers white; fruit bluish black.			
3 to 4 ft. Heavy	Each \$1 00	7 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy	1 50	10 00	85 00
5 to 6 ft. Heavy	2 50	20 00	



WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA)

Vigorous growing shrubs of spreading habit; they are among the showiest shrubs for the border and their flowers are borne in June after most of the Spring flowering shrubs. Their long branches are clothed in bloom and are attractive also when cut.

W. *amabilis*. White.

	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft...\$0 75	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft...\$1 00	6 50	45 00

W. *candida*. White.

3 to 4 ft...\$0 75	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft... 1 00	6 50	

W. *florida rosea*.

Rose Pink.

2 to 3 ft...\$0 50	3 50	
4 to 5 ft... 1 00	6 50	

W. *japonica*, var. *Eva Rathke*. Dark Carmine.

3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	6 50
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W. *japonica*, var. *rubra*. Red.

2 to 3 ft.	Each \$0 50	3 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	10 00

W. *Groenwegeni*. Red in bud, opening White.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	6 50
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W. *Lavallei*. Bright Crimson.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	10 00

W. *Mme. Contourier*. White to Pink.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	6 50	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	10 00	60 00

W. *Steltzneri*. Dark Red.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	10 00

W. *Van Houttei*. Carmine.

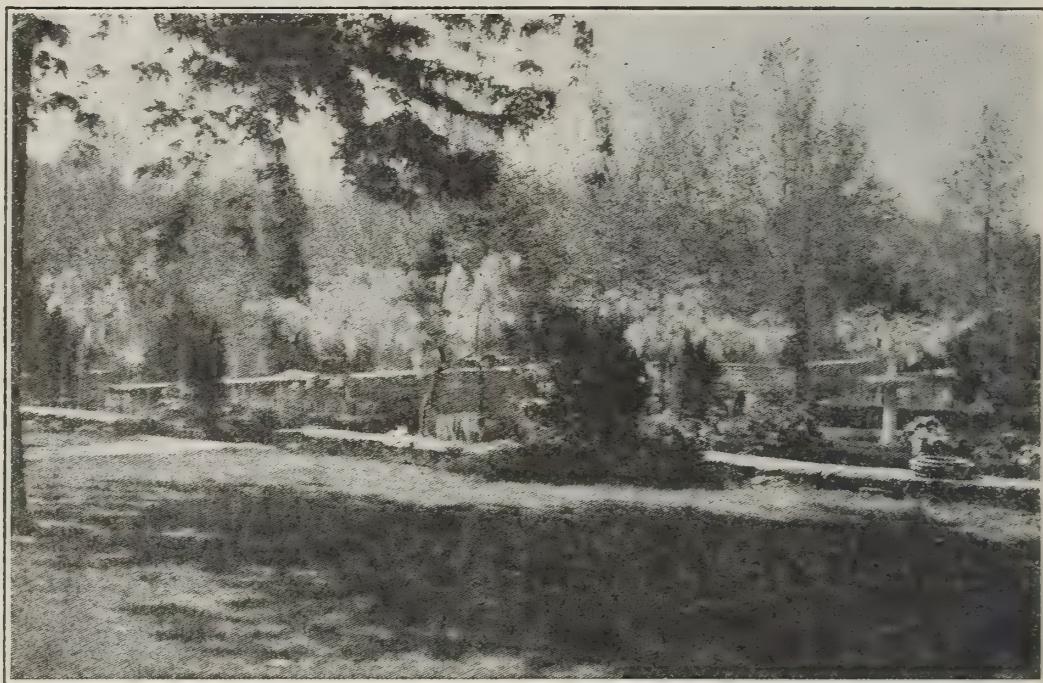
3 to 4 ft.	Each \$0 75	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	6 50	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	10 00	
7 to 8 ft. Heavy	2 00	12 50	

W. *Verschaffeltei*. Pale Pink.

4 to 5 ft.	Each \$1 00	6 50	45 00
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XANTHORRHIZA *apiifolia*.

YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful for ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade in any soil	5 00	15 00
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Standard Wistarias in a Flower Garden

Vines and Ground Covers

VINES and climbing roses fill a distinctive need in softening and blending architectural forms with the rest of the planting about house and garden. The climbing Ivies and Evonymus used on uninteresting walls relieves their monotony and bareness and other climbers on trellis or arbor admirably frame window and doorway in green and blossom.

Pergolas and arbors shaded with Wistaria, the rapid-growing Kudzu Vine, the scarlet flowered Trumpet Vine, Clematis or Honeysuckle are features of beauty and utility. There can be no better or more effective screen against unsightly objects than a vine-covered trellis or high fence;—the quick-growing Honeysuckle is one of the best vines for this purpose as it holds its foliage well into the Winter.

We find these vines and trailing plants together with some of the trailing shrubs of great value in clothing unsightly slopes with verdure. These slopes and banks are often a source of trouble on account of the surface washing or slipping during heavy rains, but the inter-lacing roots of Honeysuckle, Periwinkle or Bittersweet will obviate this difficulty. *Forsythia suspensa*, *Rosa wichuriana*, *Lycium chinense* and Yellow Root are also adapted for this use.

For carpeting bare patches of soil in shady places where grass will not grow we have the evergreen English Ivy, Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra) Periwinkle and *Lonicera Japonica*, which form a carpet of green in what would otherwise be an ugly spot.

One of the most useful and interesting plants for filling in odd corners near walls or steps, along the base of house or terrace or as a pretty edging plant for Evergreen borders there is the very hardy *Evonymus* in a number of varieties.

Vines, Climbing and Trailing Plants

Vines are an essential to every place—there are walls, fences, arbors, unsightly banks and odd corners to be covered. A selection for every purpose can be made from the following varieties.

		Per 10	Per 100
ACTMEDIA polygama.			
2½-in. pots	Each \$0 50	\$3 00	
AKEBIA quinata.			
FIVE FINGERED VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers.			
5-in. pots	Each \$1 00	5 00	
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.			
VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage rich crimson.			
5-in. pots	Each \$0 75	5 00	
A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni.			
ENGELMANN'S CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls.			
5-in. pots	Each \$0 75	5 00	
A. tricuspidata. (Veitchii.)			
BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; good Fall color. Best for walls.			
3-in. pots; heavy	Each \$0 50	3 50	25 00
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho.			
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Strong vine; large light green leaves; purplish pipe-like flowers.			
5-in pots	Each \$1 50	12 50	
BIGNONIA capreolata.			
3 to 4 ft.; field-grown	Each \$0 75	5 00	
B. grandiflora.			
TECOMA. Large brilliant orange red flowers.			
3 to 4 ft.; field-grown	Each \$0 75	5 00	
B. radicans.			
TRUMPET VINE. Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-Summer.			
2 to 3 ft.; field-grown	Each \$0 75	4 00	
CELASTRUS scandens.			
BITTER-SWEET. Rapid-growing; orange-yellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.			
3 to 4 ft.; heavy; field-grown	Each \$0 75	5 00	\$25 00

CLEMATIS coccinea.

RED CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered in Summer with coral-red flowers.	Per 10	Per 100
4-in. pots Each \$1 00	\$7 50	

C.—Large Flowering.

Henryi, white; Jackmani, purple; Duchess of Edinburgh, white, double; Mme. Edouard Andre, red	Each \$1 00
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C. paniculata.

BRIDAL BOWER. Rapid grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer....	Each \$0 75	5 00	\$40 00
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C. virginiana.

WOOD CLEMATIS. Similar to last, but more open grower. Use for banks and walls.	
4-in. pots Each \$0 75	5 00

EVONYMUS. See also pages 38 and 82.

E. radicans. (Evergreen.)

EVERGREEN CREEPER. For buildings or ground cover; slow growing.	
2-year; field-grown Each \$0 75	3 50

E. radicans variegata. (Evergreen.)

VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.	
1-year; field-grown Each \$0 50	3 50
2-year; field-grown 75	4 00

E. carrieri. (Evergreen.)

CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.	
2-year; field-grown Each \$0 50	4 00
Extra heavy stock 75	6 00

E. vegetus. (Evergreen.)

BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.	
2-year; field-grown Each \$0 50	4 00
3-year; extra heavy 75	6 00

HEDERA helix.

ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground covering in shade.	
3-in. pots Each \$0 75	5 00

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.**L. japonica, var. Halleana.**

Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.	
3-in. pots Each \$0 50	3 50
4-in. pots 75	5 00

PERIPLOCA græca.

SILK VINE. Excellent porch vine; dark green foliage; purple flowers in July.
3-in. pots Each \$0 75 \$5 00

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides.

CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Strong growing, clinging vine with handsome Hydrangea-like flowers.
Strong plants in pots Each \$3 50

VITIS—Grapes.

Useful for covering rough walls, fences and trees; rapid growers; large handsome foliage.

V. æstivalis.

SUMMER GRAPE. Fruit small and black.
Field-grown Each \$1 00 7 50

V. Labrusca.

FOX GRAPE. Fruit purplish-black to brown.
Field-grown Each \$1 00 7 50

WISTERIA chinensis.

CHINESE WISTERIA. Hardy climber with families of large violet-blue flowers. Trellis, porch and arbor work.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$1 50 10 00

W. CHINENSIS STANDARDS.

Large heads covered with violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage; for garden. Stems four feet high.

Specimens. Standards. 5 to 7 ft.; 4 to 5 ft. stems Each \$15.00 to \$20 00

W. chinensis alba.

WHITE WISTERIA. Same as above, but with white flowers.

Heavy; field-grown; 3 to 4 ft. Each \$2 50 20 00
Heavy; field-grown; 4 to 5 ft. 3 50 30 00

W. Multijuga

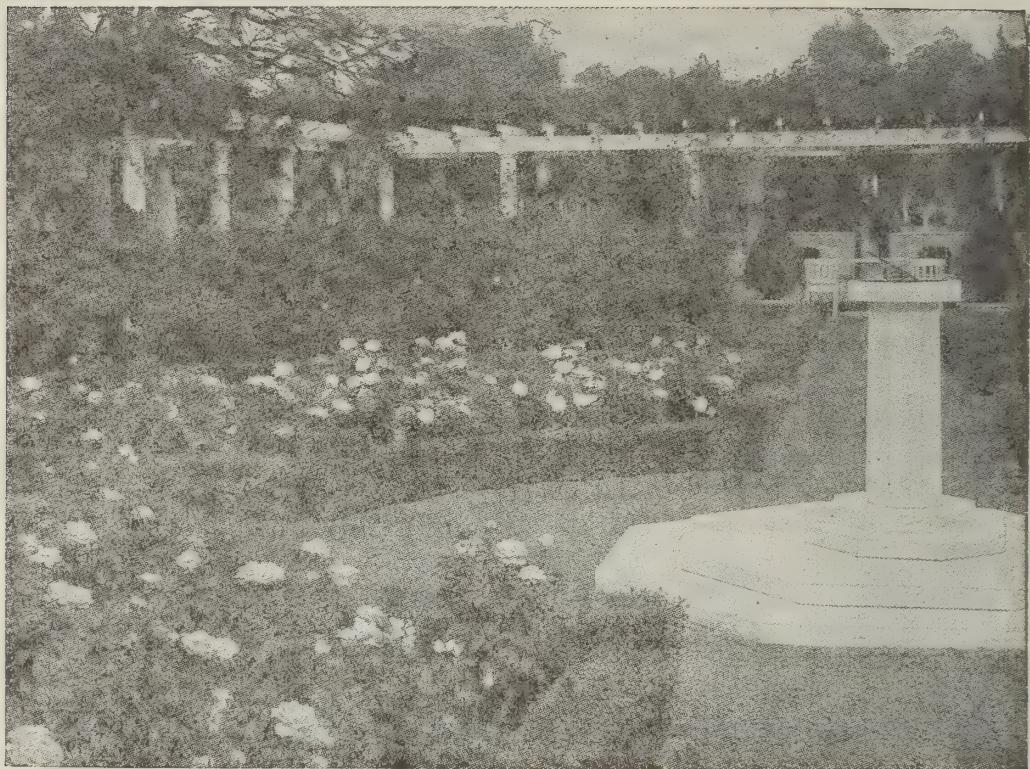
A Japanese species. Immense panicles of deep purple.
2 to 3 ft.; field-grown Each \$1 50 13 50

Reeds and Grasses

BAMBUSA Metake. A fine semi-evergreen undergrowth Each \$1 00 \$6 50

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Clumps 1 00 6 50

EULALIA Japonica, and vars. variegata, gracillima univittata, zebrina. Clumps. 1 00 6 50



Roses

FROM the earliest times we know that where any attempt at gardening was made at all, great dependence was laid on the Rose. The Persian garden has handed down a race of Roses and the medieval gardens gave us others and so down to the present time gardeners have vied with each other to produce new and wonderful varieties of the classic plant. In consequence there is now a Rose for every situation; the bush Roses for the shrubbery border, the trailing Roses for covering steep banks, the old-fashioned Moss Roses, the Hybrids, and the Everblooming Tea Roses for the garden.

Cultural Directions

Preparation of the Ground. Always select an open, sunny place, exposed to full light and air. Roses appear to best advantage when planted in beds or masses. Roses will grow in any fertile soil, but are much improved in bloom, fragrance, and beauty by rich soil, liberal manuring, and good cultivation. The ground should be subsoiled and well spaded to the depth of two feet or more, and enriched by digging-in good cow-manure or other good fertilizing material. Roses are gross feeders and require a quantity of manure. Renew old beds by decayed sods taken from old pasture-land.

Planting. When the ground is thoroughly prepared—fine and in nice condition—put in the plant slightly deeper than it was before, spread the roots out evenly in their natural position, and cover them with fine earth, taking care to draw it closely around the stem, and pack firmly with the hand. It is very important that the earth be tightly pressed down on the roots. Budded Roses should be planted 3 inches below the bud, but in all cases avoid deep planting. A mulch of litter will be found very beneficial.

Pruning. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's wood should be cut away early each Spring, and a little cutting-back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. Climbing and Pillar Roses should not be cut back; but the tips of the shoots only should be taken off, and any weak or unripe shoots cut out altogether.

Fall and Winter Treatment

In the Fall the Rose-beds should have a good dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer. The Winter rains will carry the strength to the roots, and the remaining matter makes a nice mulch, which in many places is all the protection necessary. Where the Winters are not very severe, tender Roses may be covered with clean rye-straw, leaves, or evergreen branches, not too thickly, but so as to permit considerable circulation of air and not to retain water; nothing should be used that will ferment, heat, or rot. The object of covering is to break the force of sudden and violent changes, particularly in March, when the plants should be protected from the sun rather than from cold, the sudden thawing of the frozen wood doing the damage.

CLIMBING ROSES

On arbor, porch or trellis, the showered glory of the climbing rose makes its appeal in simplicity and charm.

\$1.00 each

American Beauty, rose pink.

Christine Wright, double—wild rose pink.

Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.

Dr. Van Fleet, flesh pink.

Lady Gay, cerise.

Silver Moon, semi-double—pure white.

Tausendschön, soft pink. 4-in. pots.

White Dorothy Perkins.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

These hybrids are among the choicest, for their fragrant flowers are borne continuously from early June till the late frosts of autumn. In the Northern sections of the country they require the protection of a mulch of straw or soil in Winter.

\$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10

Not less than five plants of a variety at the ten rate

Antoine Revoire, rosy flesh, yellow ground.

Bessie Brown, creamy white.

Carolina Testout, rose.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot, scarlet.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.), white.

General McArthur, bright crimson.

Gruss an Teplitz, crimson.

Hermosa, pink.

Killarney, pink.

Killarney, white.

Lady Hillington.

Lady Pierre, deep copper salmon.

Lady Ursula, flesh pink.

Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine.

Madame Abel Chatenay, carmine rose.

Madame Edouard Herriot, coral red.

Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings.

Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson.

Mr. Aveur.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow.

My Maryland, salmon pink.

Ophelia, salmon pink.

Richmond, scarlet.

THE TRAILING ROSE WICHURIANA. Its

spreading branches form a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms.

		Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.; 2-year old.....	Each \$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
Gardenia (Hybrid Wichuriana). Bright yellow	Each \$1 00	8 50	

BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet, these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Summer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in Winter add a pleasing note of color. Field-grown.

Cherokee, Single White	Each \$1 00	8 50	
Rosa rugosa. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	7 50	
Rosa rugosa, var. alba. 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	7 50	
Rosa rugosa, var. Sir Thomas Lipton, double, pure white, 2 to 3 ft., heavy	1 50	10 00	75 00
Rosa rubignosa, Sweet Brier	1 00	7 50	
Rosa setigera, Prairie Rose. 2 to 3 ft...	75	5 00	
Spinosissima (Scotch Rose).....	1 00	7 50	



A **Herbaceous** Border that will furnish a succession of cut flowers for the house

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

THREE is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farmhouse and cottage with the glowing yellow and orange Day-lilies, bright flowered Phlox and Peonies, and their show of hardy Chrysanthemums; a demonstration of the ease with which these plants are grown and the little care they require when one thinks how little time the busy country housewife can spend in gardening. The old-fashioned perennials have been enriched with many improved varieties and species, and every corner of the grounds can be kept bright throughout the whole growing season; the tall growing varieties can be effectively planted in the shrubberies, their flowers showing against the background of evergreen or shrub, and the lower sorts blending the edge of shrubbery and lawn in naturalistic borders, or the wood edge made gay with some of the Asters, Foxgloves, Ferns and many others.

Of flowering plants, two things are demanded—Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration—these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list. The tall growing varieties should be planted about eighteen inches apart and the lower-growing sorts about ten.

Quantities of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively; quantities of less than five plants of one sort are sold at the ten-rate, plus 50%.

		Per 10	Per 100
ACHILLEA millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen.	June to September. Amaranth-red. 1½ ft.	\$2 50	
A. ptarmica (The Pearl). All Summer. White. 2 ft.	2 50	15 00	
ACONITUM Fischeri. September. Blue. 3 to 4 ft.	3 50	25 00	
AJUGA Genevensis. May. Bright blue. 6 in...	2 50	15 00	
ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). July. Various colors. 4 to 6 ft.	2 50	15 00	
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft). May and June. Yellow. 1 ft.	2 50		
ANCHUSA Italica, var. Dropmore. (Alkanet.) New. May and June. Blue. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00	
AQUILEGIA canadensis (Common Columbine). May to July. Scarlet and Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	2 50		
A. Mrs. Scott Smith's Long-spurred Hybrids	3 50	25 00	
A. nivea grandiflora. April to June. White. 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	15 00	
A. vulgaris fl. pl. May to July. White to blue. 1½ to 2 ft.	2 50	15 00	
ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). April and May. White. 4 in.	2 50		
ARMERIA maritima, var. splendens. Thrift. Summer. Rose. 9 in.	2 50		
ASTER Novæ Angliæ. September and October. Purple. 4 ft.	2 50		
A. Tataricus. October and November. Purple. 5 ft.	2 50	15 00	
BELLIS perenmis. June. White and pink. 6-in..	2 50	15 00	
BETONICA. (See <i>Stachys</i> .)			
BOLTONIA asteroides (False Chamomile). August and September. White. 4 ft.	2 50	15 00	
CAMPANULA persicifolia (Peach Bells). June and July. Blue. 18 in.	2 50	15 00	
C. trachelium (Coventry Bells). Purple. June and July. 3 ft.	2 50	15 00	
CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). June and July. Dark purple. 1½ ft.	2 50		
CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July. White. 6 in.	2 50		
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in.	2 50		



Hardy Chrysanthemums Bright in the Autumn Sunshine

When frost has browned the other flowers of the garden, these hardy plants burst forth in a profusion of bloom, in colors which seem to catch the most delicate tints and shades of bronzing leaf and gorgeous autumn sunset, while some foretell the purest white of coming snow, and pink of purpling shadows.

Planted in the hardy garden, border or lawn at edge of shrubbery, they will yield a wealth of bright flowers in late autumn, and fill the house with cut flowers.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS—POMPON VARIETIES

For Spring Delivery.

\$3.50 per 10; \$25.00 per 100

Allentown—Bronze yellow.

Blushing Beauty—White edged with pink.

Blushing Bride—Clear pink.

Canovia—Orange yellow.

Globe d'Or—Canary yellow.

Golden Mlle. Marthe—Fine bright golden yellow.

Golden St. Thias—Golden yellow.

Ivanhoe—Dark pink.

James Boone—Cream white.

Julia Lagravere—Dark bronze.

La Purete—White.

Mrs. Porter—Bronze.

Perle—Rose lilac, pale rose disc.

Prosperity—Pure white.

Prince of Wales—White.

Santiago—Bronze tipped with yellow.

St. Illoria—Silvery pink.

Sir Michael—Yellow anemone flowered.

Soeur Melaine—Pure white.

Strathneath—A distinct shade of rose pink.

		Per 10	Per 100
CHELONE <i>Lyoni</i> (Turtlehead).	August and September. Rose purple. 2 ft.	\$3 50	
CHRYSANTHEMUM <i>leucanthemum hybridum</i> (Shasta Daisies).	Alaska. All summer. White. 2 ft.	2 50	
CIMICIFUGA <i>acerinum</i> .	August and September. White. 2½ ft.	3 50	
CLEMATIS <i>crispa</i> (Leather-flower).	June to September. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft.	3 50	
CONVALLARIA <i>majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley).	May and June. White. 6 to 9 in.	2 50	
COREOPSIS <i>lanceolata</i> (Tickseed).	June to October. Golden yellow. 2 ft.	2 50	15 00
DELPHINIUM <i>Belladonna</i> .	June. Blue. 2 to 3 ft.		
<i>D. formosium</i> .	June. Deep blue. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	15 00
<i>D. Chinense</i> (Larkspur).	July to September. Blue. 1½ ft.	2 50	
DIGITALIS <i>purpurea</i> (Common Foxglove).	June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft.	2 50	
FUNKIA <i>subcordata</i> , var. <i>grandiflora</i> .	September. White. Fragrant. 2 ft.	3 50	
<i>F. undulata</i> , var. <i>media picta variegata</i> .	July and August. Lilac. 1 ft.	2 50	15 00
GAILLARDIA <i>grandiflora</i> (Blanket-flower).	June to November. Yellow. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00
GERANIUM <i>sanguineum</i> (Cranesbill).	June to September. Red. 1½ ft.	2 50	
HELIANTHUS <i>mollis</i> .	September and October. Golden yellow. 4 ft.	2 50	15 00
<i>H. rigidus</i> , var. <i>Wooly Dodd</i> .	September. Deep yellow. 3 ft.	2 50	15 00
HEMEROCALLIS <i>Aurantiaca</i> .	June and July. Bright Indian yellow. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	
<i>H. Dumortieri</i> (Yellow Day Lily).	June and July. Orange-yellow. 2 ft.	2 50	20 00
<i>H. fulva</i> , var. <i>Kwanso fl. pl.</i> (Double Orange Lily).	July and August. Coppery yellow. 2½ ft.	2 50	15 00
<i>H. fulva</i> , var. <i>Thunbergii</i> .	August and September. Lemon-yellow. 2½ ft.	2 50	20 00
HOLLYHOCKS. (See <i>Althaea rosea</i> .)			
IBERIS <i>semperflorens</i> (Candytuft).	April and May. White. 6 in.	2 50	15 00
KNIPHOFIA <i>obelisque</i> .	July and August. Saffron-yellow. 3 to 4 ft.	3 50	
K. Pfitzerii (Flame Flower).	July to October. Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	

	IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT	Per 10	Per 100
IRIS atroviolacea.	May. Dark Violet. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$25 00
I. Pallida, var. Dalmatica.	June. Light blue. 3 ft.	3 50	25 00
I. Pallida, var. speciosa.	June. Indigo-blue. 2 to 3 ft.	3 50	25 00
I. Pseudacorus.	June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	20 00
I. pumila, var. cyanea.	Royal purple. May. 8 to 10 in.	2 50	
I. Sibirica,	May and June. Bright blue. 1½ ft...	2 50	15 00
I. Sibirica, var. orientalis.	May. Deep blue. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00

FLEUR-DE-LYS OR HYBRID FLAG (Iris Germanica)**\$3.50 per 10; \$25.00 per 100****Bossnet No. 265.** Tall; standard petals purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.**Cengalti No. 251.** Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.**Celeste No. 273.** Satiny blue.**Cordelia No. 252.** Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.**Delicata No. 267.** Tall; standards; yellow tinted; falls dashed with purple.**Edina No. 253.** Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.**Eytheria No. 254.** Tall; a very light purple tinted variety, veined with purple; very delicate.**Gazelle No. 256.** Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.**Henricart De Thiery.** Standards light blue; falls deep rich blue.**Hortense No. 257.** Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.**La Tristes No. 271.** Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.**Mexicana No. 274.** Dwarf. Standard petals yellow; fall petals veined with purple. Very distinct.**Penelope No. 260.** Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety.**Queen of May No. 261.** Standard petals rosy lilac, veined with yellow. Tall. Distinct.**Rolandiana No. 275.** Standard petals blue; fall petals reddish-purple.**Thorbecke No. 263.** A very delicate sulphur-yellow.**Walneriana No. 277.** Standard petals deep lavender-blue; fall petals clear bright blue.**King of Blues No. 278.** Deep dark blue. Early.**Cyclops No. 280.** Standard petals blue; fall petals purple; marked very distinctly near base of petals with white.**Planting Perennials**

THE first thing to be considered is the proper preparation of the soil. The beds, enriched with well-rotted manure, should be dug deep, especially if there is a clay bottom, which should be broken through to give the bed proper drainage and permit deep rooting of the plants, so that they will withstand the drought of summer.



The Decorative Blooms of Japanese Iris make it an Admirable Flower for Cutting

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kæmpferi or lævigata)

\$5.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100

Of all the Iris family none equal the Japanese. The large blooms, carried well above the foliage, are gorgeous in their coloring, which ranges from purest white to deep purples, indigo blues and mahogany red, between which there is a wonderful array of tints and mottlings. To see our collection a visit to Andorra in June is worth while; or better buy a full set.

Anne Boleyn No. 2. Royal purple flaked with white.

Apple Blossom No. 4. Light ground suffused with rosy purple.

Blue Danube No. 7. Deep indigo-blue with violet shadings.

Diana No. 12. Reddish purple flaked with white.

Dinah No. 13. Purple flaked with white.

Goldbound No. 18. Pure white, six petaled.

Hannibal No. 21. Porcelain lined with rose purple and lavender.

Hyde Park No. 22. White marbled with reddish purple.

Mahogany No. 26. Deep velvety mahogany red.

Mt. Hood No. 28. Violet-red shading deep blue toward center.

Neptune No. 30. Rosy-purple, suffused with light blue.

Oriole No. 32. Purple amaranth.

Princess Clothilde No. 36. Ash gray blushed with purple.

Pyramid No. 38. Deep violet-purple veined with white.

Robt. Craig No. 41. French grey, violet tinted.

Shadow No. 42. Deep blue shading to indigo.

Snowbound No. 54. Pure white, three petaled.

Templeton No. 45. Violet-purple marbled with white.

Vesta No. 48. Distinctly veined with purple.

Victor No. 49. Porcelain veined with blue.

Zenobia No. 52. Light ground suffused with bright reddish-purple.



Rich in Form and Color the Peony is a Fine Cut Flower

PÆONIA—PEONIES

Rich in an infinite variety of color, from white through tints of pink and rose, to darkest crimson, these hardy plants grace garden, bed or border with gorgeous bloom in May or June, and their fragrant flowers are most decorative when cut for the house or porch. Whether against a background of evergreens or shrub border, or in the garden, they yield a rich return in blossoms. They are best transplanted in August or September, but may be moved in very early spring, and should be planted about two feet apart in good ordinary garden soil.

We are making some changes in our extensive plantations of peonies, and can offer strong plants from some of the best varieties, in assortment, for fall planting, at exceptional values.

Garden Assortment of Mixed Colors
\$4.00 per 10 plants; \$35.00 per 100 plants

DOUBLE PEONIES

	Each	Per 10
Aglae Adamson. No. 352. Clear lilac, white center reflected lilac	\$0 75	\$6 00
Ambrose Verschaffelt No. 325. Purple-crimson, very full fragrant flower	1 00	7 50
Atrosanguinea No. 453. Dark red, semi-double showing golden stamens brilliant color	1 00	7 50
Delachei No. 362. Dark crimson, grand late.....	1 00	7 50
Duchesse de Nemours No. 458. Very fine cup-shaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish reflex fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late and one of the best of the white sorts	1 50	10 00

	Each	Per 10
Faust No. 330. Flesh, lilac tinted and shading to buff, center clear buff. Well-shaped bloom. Free bloomer	\$0 75	\$6 00
Floral Treasure No. 485. Very double fine-shaped bloom. Perfect in outline, exquisitely fragrant, color fine clear delicate pink flower, holds color and lasts a long time. A splendid bloomer and an excellent reaper	75	6 00
Globosa No. 354 (English origin). Paper-white, blotched with crimson. Large full bloom of pure white, very close to <i>P. Festiva maxima</i> in habit of growth and color of bloom, but blooms later.	75	6 00
Lady Bramwell No. 305. Silvery rose, good size and substance, prolific bloom.....	75	6 00
Lady Dartmouth No. 462. Pure white, center sometimes spotted with carmine. Early	1 50	10 00
L'Esperance No. 466. Almost identical with <i>Duchesse de Nemours</i> . Large bloom on long stem, very early, fragrant, a good cut flower variety	75	6 00
Louis Van Houtte No. 516 (Calot). Bright purple-cherry, large, globular, full, fragrant-superb, late	75	6 00
Louis Van Houtte No. 517. Dark crimson, very compact	75	6 00
Mme. Bollet No. 312. Flesh rose with white reflex	1 50	10 00
Mme. Chaumy No. 329. Satiny rose, center flesh.	75	6 00
Mme. Coste No. 348. Guard petals soft pink tufted center, tinted glossy sulphur-white. Extra	1 50	10 00
Mme. de Verneville No. 525. Anemone shape, broad guard petals, center very compact sulphur fleshy white, very early	1 50	10 00
Mme. Lebon No. 331. Bright cherry-red with satiny tint, enormous flower	75	6 00
Mme. Pelissier No. 342. Pink guard petals, light salmon rose center, very loose, showing seed pods	75	6 00
Mme. Vilmorin No. 343. Guard petals blush, center peach blush flaked with crimson.....	75	6 00
Marie Houillon No. 324. Light satiny rose	75	6 00
Modeste Guerin No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet	75	6 00
Ne Plus Ultra No. 513. Peach, edged white	75	6 00
Noemie No. 321. Soft rose	1 50	10 00
Prince Imperial No. 322 (Calot). Brilliant purplish-scarlet, extra large bloom of good form..	1 50	10 00
Rose Quintal No. 333. Transparent carmine rose	75	6 00
Rubra Triumphans No. 484. Dark purplish crimson. Semi double-mixed	75	6 00
Sulphuria No. 461. Large, globular, sulphur-white	1 50	10 00

SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in favor of the double sorts, but they are quite as showy, especially for massing in the shrubbery borders, holding their blooms well above the foliage, giving flowers of delicate texture and color.

	Each	Per 10
Comus No. 401. Light purple	\$1 00	\$7 50
Eclat No. 400. Purple. Wide petals.....	1 00	7 50
Lady Wimborne No. 416. Pale pink	1 50	10 00
Lucerinus. Rich crimson. Tall grower.....	1 00	7 50
Mardonius. Bright crimson. Dwarf grower.....	1 00	7 50

	Per 10	Per 100
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (London Pride). July to September. Vermillion. 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July. Crimson. 1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	
L. viscaria, var. splendens. (German Catchfly.) June and July. Pink.—15 in.....	2 50	
LYSIMACHIA nummularia (Moneywort). June to August. Yellow. Creeping	2 50	15 00
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). July and August. Scarlet. 2½ ft.....	2 50	15 00
M. didyma, var. Cambridge Scarlet. July and August. Scarlet. 2 ft.....	2 50	
MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). May and June. Light blue. Spreading	2 50	20 00
GENOTHERA fruticosa, var. major (Sundrops). July. Yellow. 1½ ft.....	2 50	
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). Evergreen. May and June. White.....	2 50	15 00
PAPAVER orientale. (Oriental Poppy). June. Orange-scarlet. 2 ft.	3 50	
PENTSTEMON lævigatus, var. Digitalis. July and August. White. 3 ft.....	2 50	15 00
PHLOX amœna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in..	2 50	15 00
P. carolina. May and June. Rosy red. 1 ft....	2 50	
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and June. Lavender. 1 ft.	2 50	15 00
P. subulata (Mountain Pink). May and June. Rose. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. alba. May and June. White. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. atropurpurea. May and June. Purple. Creeping	2 50	15 00
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping	2 50	15 00
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead). August. Deep rose. 3 ft.....	2 50	15 00
P. virginiana, var. speciosa. August. Pink. 3 ft.	2 50	15 00
PRIMULA vulgaria (English Primrose). May. Yellow. 6 to 9 in.....	2 50	
RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. Golden Glow. July to September. Yellow. 8 ft.....	2 50	\$15 00
R. Newani. August and September. Yellow. 1½ ft.	2 50	15 00
R. purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). July to October. 3 ft.....	2 50	
SEDUM acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow. Spreading	2 50	
S. sexangulare (Stonecrop). June and July. Yellow. 6 in.....	2 50	15 00
S. Sieboldii. August and September. Pink. 6 to 8 in.....	2 50	15 00
S. spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). September and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in.....	2 50	20 00
S. spectabile, var. atropurpurea. September and October. Purplish crimson. 1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50	20 00
S. telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft...	2 50	15 00

PHLOX PANICULATA—HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink and rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicled blooms, will brighten the hardy border of mixed varieties of Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

Garden assortment of mixed colors of our selection,
\$15.00 per 100

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES
\$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100

Albatre No. 101. White, dense panicles, dwarf.

Argon No. 102. Rose, shaded salmon, dwarf.

Bacchante No. 105. Dark crimson, shading lighter to center.

B. Comte No. 142. Intense purple-crimson.

Brantome No. 106. Well-formed flowers grosseile red, violet center.

Candeur No. 108. Pure white, extra dwarf.

Champs-Elysees No. 110. Intense rich purple-crimson.

Czarina No. 107. Pure white, pyramidal spikes.

Eclaireur No. 114. Flowers immense, crimson-purple with roseay starry center.

Etna No. 115. Fine salmon-scarlet, with dark crimson eye.
A bright rich color.

Europea No. 165. White, carmine eye.

F. G. Vonlassburg No. 147. White.

General Chanzy No. 117. Very bright dark salmon.

Girondin No. 118. Dark carmine rose, blush center.

Henri Murger No. 119. Large pure white, large carmine center; very fine.

Independence No. 120. White.

James Galloway No. 123. Cherry red.

Jeanne d'Arc No. 122. White.

J. H. Slocum No. 140. Crimson.

La Vague No. 124. Silvery rose, large flowers.

Le feu du Monde No. 127. Flame color, late.

La Mahdi No. 126. Large rounded panicles of well-formed flowers, metallic blush violet.

Madam P. Langier No. 128. Salmon pink, dark eye.

Miss Lingard No. 149. Tall, early. Fine, free flowering, white.

Norwood No. 133. Large flowers and white spike, bright magenta-crimson.

Pantheon No. 135. Rose, light center.

Peach Blow No. 167. Delicate pink with deep rose center.

Professor Schiliemann No. 161. Tall, pure mauve, with crimson eye, late.

Sunshine No. 162. Medium, early. Bright red. Crimson eye with light halo. Large flower.

Thebadie No. 172. Bright reddish violet with large white center.

		Per 10	Per 100
SPIRÆA aruncus (Goat's Beard, or Meadow-sweet). June and July. White. 4 to 5 ft.....		\$2 50	
S. Ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft...	2 50	20 00	
STACHYS Betonica (<i>Betonica rosea</i>). July and August. Rose. 1 ft.....	2 50	15 00	
STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes' Astor). July to October. Lavender. 1½ ft.....	2 50		
THYMUS montanus (Thyme). May. Bright red. 4 in.....	2 50	15 00	
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft.....	2 50	15 00	
VERONICA longifolia, var. subsessilis. August to November. Deep blue. 1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50		
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July. Blue. Spreading	2 50		
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue. 1½ ft.....	2 50	15 00	
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 ft.	2 50	15 00	
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May. Bright blue. Spreading	2 50	15 00	

Ferns

50c each, \$4.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Moist, shaded positions.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.

A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

A. Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft. Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft. Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.

ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.

BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in. Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft. For open positions; forms large plantations.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft. For open planting and wet soils.

O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft. For open positions, dry or moist soils.

OSMUNDA gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft. Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.

O. Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft. For open plantings, dry or moist soils.

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft. For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.

WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft. Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.

The Home Fruit Garden

To meet a demand for fruit trees in larger sizes than those ordinarily offered by the fruit nurserymen, we have grown a limited quantity of trees of the best varieties in large sizes, which will obviate the long wait for trees to come into bearing.

Abbreviations.—Summer (s), Fall (f), Winter (w).

	Each
APPLES. Extra heavy grades, 6 to 8 ft.	\$5 00
Benoni (s), Fall Pippin (f), Golden Sweet (s), Spitzenburg (w), Wealthy (f), York Imperial (w), Yellow Transparent (s), Summer Rambo (s), Early Harvest (s), Early Sweet (s), Gravenstein (f), Wealthy (w).	
*Two-year-old trees of the above varieties.....	2 50
CRAB APPLES. Extra large trees, 8 to 10 ft.....	7 50
Hyslop, Yellow Siberian.	
6 to 8 ft. Heavy Grade	5 00
Red and Yellow Siberian, Transcendent.	
CHERRIES, Sour (Dukes and Morellos). Early Richmond, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency, 5 to 6 ft.....	2 50
Large Sweet (Hearts and Bigarreaus). Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ft.....	2 50
NECTARINES	
Red Roman. 8 to 9 ft.....	7 50
PEACHES. Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Carmen, Champion, Elberta.	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00
PEARS. Extra large trees, 7 to 9 ft. Doyenne d'Ete.....	7 50
Duchess d'Angouleme (f), Lawrence (w), Flemish Beauty (s), Rutter (w).	
Heavy Grade. 6 to 7 ft.	3 50
Beurre d'Anjou (w), Duchess d'Angouleme (f), Howell (w), Lawrence (w), Sheldon (w), Seckel (s), 5 to 6 ft., Worden Seckel (f), Clapp's Favorite (s), Bartlett (s).	
PLUMS. Extra large trees, 8 to 10 ft.....	7 50
Satsuma, Imperial Gage.	
Two-year-old trees	2 50
Giant Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Green Gage.	
QUINCES. Three-year-old trees—Champion and Orange....	2 50

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES. Eldorado, Rathbun, Wilson Junior,	Per 10
	per 100, \$7 50 \$1 50
CURRENTS, Red. Cherry, Fay's Prolific; White. White Grape	5 00
GOOSEBERRIES. Red. Houghton, Industry; Green. Downing, Smith's Improved	5 00
GRAPES, Black. Concord, Moore's Early, Warden; Red. Brighton, Catawba, Delaware; White. Green Mountain, Niagara	Each \$1 00 8 50
RASPBERRIES, Black. Gregg; Red. Cuthbert, Ruby; Yellow. Golden Queen	per 100, \$7 50 1 50

Helpful Hints on Planning

WHILE there are numberless books and magazines dealing in detail with the subjects of soil preparation, cultivation and pruning of hardy trees and plants, we think that a word on some of the problems of *planning* is not amiss.

First of all plan your planting and order the nursery stock well in advance of the planting season, so that the utmost advantage of the seasonal rains will insure success. The Spring planting season starts as soon as frost is out of the ground, when all deciduous trees, shrubs and perennials can be transplanted. Evergreens of all sorts should be transplanted just before the new growth begins, from April till June. In the Fall the procedure is reversed, the Evergreens being ready for transplanting from August to October, when the new growth is mature, while deciduous trees, shrubs and perennials are transplanted from late September until the ground is frozen.

Remember that the cost of preparation, planting and after-care is the same for inferior nursery stock as for the bushy fibrous-rooted stock grown at Andorra and that *results* in planting are of most importance.

Various articles in this Catalog will be helpful in the suggestion of the most effective use of trees and plants and in their arrangement we can take no better guide than Nature where colonies and groups of the same or similar varieties of plants are always the most beautiful and successful in their growth. After all, Nature's reasoning is simple, for trees and shrubs planted in groups close together afford each other a mutual protection and with their shade prevent the drying out of their roots by wind and sun.

Therefore let us plan our planting naturally in borders and groups with here and there a specimen for pleasing contrast, and rather than have the borders present a "spotty" appearance by the use of a great number of varieties obtain the benefit of mass as well as individuality by using a smaller number of well chosen varieties in groups and colonies.

Conditions of soil and exposure vary the problem at times, but as a general guide for use in estimating the quantities of trees and plants required, we give below a few suggestions for assistance in planning. Our booklet, "Planting Instructions," is sent with every order; it contains detailed directions for preparation of soils, planting, pruning and care of our stock.

Borders and Screens of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees. (See pages 6, 44, 62, 64, 71 and 81.)

The spacing will vary with the width of the border, but as a general rule estimate the trees about 10 feet apart each way and here and there groups of deciduous trees spaced 12 to 15 feet apart can be introduced. An underplanting of shrubs spaced at about 4 feet will form an effective ground cover.

Hedges. (See pages 20 and 21.)

It is important to plant closely and in the case of Privet, it is desirable to plant in double rows. Privet, 9 to 12 inches. For low hedges space 12 to 18 inches; for medium hedges, 18 inches to 2 feet; for high hedges, 2 to 4 feet.

Evergreen Foundation Plantings. (See pages 6, 30, 34, 39 and 94.)

Select varieties which according to height will be in scale with the architecture; vary the composition by the use of accenting pyramidal or columnar forms with low rounded or spreading masses. Bear in mind the pleasing contrast of colored needles and foliage and the richness imparted by the flowering Evergreen Shrubs. Estimate plants at an average of three feet apart or less. The use of low Evergreen ground covers planted about 12 inches apart as an irregular edging is attractive.

Rhododendrons. (See pages 39 and 94.)

Plant in groups or borders spaced 3 to 4 feet apart.

Trees. (See pages 5, 29, 44, 45, 46, 54, 61, 62, 69 and 71.)

We quote a prominent landscape architect in a recent issue of "Landscape Architecture" on the subject of tree planting. "We have noticed during the past summer, as never before, the beautiful effect produced when trees are planted close together. We remember as the most perfect avenue we have ever seen that at Hyde Park on the Hudson. The trees are Oaks and they are (if our memory is right) not over fifteen feet apart in the rows and perhaps not twenty-four feet from one row to the other." The effect of specimen trees is most telling when they are planted in groups.

Shrub Borders and Boundary Plantings. (See pages 13, 16, 30, 34, 64, 71 and 81.)

In very few cases should a bed or border be less than an average width of 8 or 10 feet in order to produce a pleasing effect. On large places and parks it will develop into the shrub "plantation" of large extent with the beauty of massed effect. Plant strong growing shrubs at about 4 feet, medium growers at 3 feet and dwarf varieties at about 2 feet or less.

Roses. (See pages 98 to 100.) Plant 24 inches apart.**Herbaceous Borders and Gardens.** (See pages 94, 101 to 112.)

Plan your borders and gardens so that there will be a continuous show of flowers by planting closely with varieties intermingled to prevent "bare spots" at any season. An English writer of note once said that there should be "one plant for every square inch," but good results are obtained by estimating one plant per square foot.



Large Nursery-Grown Tree Ready for Moving. Note the Fine Fibrous Roots.

Large Trees on New Places

THE writer once stood in the portico of an old southern home and looked down an avenue of magnificent live Oaks casting their two-hundred-year-old shade across splendid old Boxwood sentinels standing shoulder high on either side of the door. One marvels at the foresight of that old southern planter who in pre-Revolutionary days set out his sapling Oaks and tiny Boxwood before that stately white-columned house, and at the hard-headed Yankee who lined village street and lawn with Elms or Maples; to-day we reap the benefit as we pass in motor cars beneath these century-old trees. We of this generation are hardly satisfied to wait for years for the adornment and value that large trees always lend to any property—trees and evergreens which will produce a beautiful effect at once on lawn and avenue.

Andorra Nurseries are equipped to supply large trees of thirty to forty feet in height, that are in keeping in size and dignity with our spacious modern houses, these trees at once producing an immediate effect on estates which would otherwise be shadeless and uninteresting for many years. Prominent among the varieties of large trees which we have grown in our nurseries, and which can be successfully moved by truck or freight are Maples, Elms, Oaks, Lindens, Planes and the spreading Beech; among the Evergreens are Pines, Spruces, the Japanese Cypress and great Boxwoods. These large trees are suitable for planting on avenues or lawn.

Fall Planting

A WORD on this subject is not amiss, as there are many rabid advocates of planting only in the Spring, while others as earnestly advise only Fall planting. As a matter of fact, successful transplanting goes on here at Andora during

practically every month in the year, for with our immense stock this is necessary in order to insure that development of root system which gives Andorra trees and shrubs the distinctive place which they hold in the horticultural world. Just after the top growth has hardened, in August and September, is one of the best times to transplant all sorts of evergreen trees and shrubs; the Fall rains thoroughly settle the earth around them, and a good root growth during the Fall months will in-



Bright Berries, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees
Enliven the Borders in Winter

sure their success the following Spring.

The planting of deciduous trees and shrubs—those that drop their leaves in Autumn—is most successful if done in October and November, and they are prepared to take advantage of the growth induced by the warm rains of early Spring. A thick mulch which protects the ground around the plants from freezing till late in the Fall is equally beneficial in the Spring, and supplies the needed plant food for rapid growth. Then again, there is the distinct advantage of planting hardy trees and shrubs in the Autumn, as it can be more carefully done in many instances than if put off till the rush of work which always greets us in suburban home or country place with every Spring season.

Index

THIS catalogue is based on a careful survey of our Nurseries taken every Summer and Winter, and the stock listed herein is growing at *Andorra Nurseries* in the sizes and varieties shown, so that one is enabled to select his requirements in exact sizes for the special purpose at hand, with the full assurance that the plants will be freshly dug (not taken from storage cellars or jobbers' packing cases) and properly packed ready for shipment for long distances, with the assurance of success after transplanting.

For the convenience of our patrons, the catalogue is arranged in groups as shown below, the species being alphabetically listed under their botanical names, as the common names vary greatly in different parts of the country.

The following index will serve for ready reference to Trees, Shrubs and Plants, not only by the botanical names, but by the common names as well.

In addition to the items listed, we have many varieties in quantities too small to offer in a general list; if you do not find the item in this list which you require, write us about it.

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Sweet Magnolia (*Magnolia glauca*)

The Sweet Magnolia

A BEAUTIFUL, small, shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foliage is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The cream-white, waxlike flowers are highly fragrant and the seed-pods which follow open to show brilliant coral seeds.

Used in masses with Evergreens, in the shrub border, as hedges or for specimens it gives added pleasure in any planting.

Recently Transplanted Stock

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$160 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00	200 00
4 to 5 ft. with ball of soil.	4 00	30 00	
5 to 6 ft. with ball of soil.	5 00	40 00	
6 to 7 ft. with ball of soil.	6 50		

ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.



Office and Entrance to Andorra

AN INVITATION TO ANDORRA

THOSE who are interested in landscape art and the beauty of trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. From Philadelphia by the River Drive (Fairmount Park) continuing up the Wissahickon Drive and Lincoln Drive to Chestnut Hill, thence by Stenton Avenue to City Line, turning left to Andorra.

Train connections over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half-hour from the heart of Philadelphia; from Chestnut Hill stations a ten-minute ride on the City Line trolley cars brings one to the gates of the Nurseries.

Situated at the northern entrance of the far-famed Wissahickon Drive through Fairmount Park to Philadelphia, Andorra Nurseries are located in a rolling country offering a great variety of soils and exposures; with this great advantage of soils is coupled a range of temperature from the 20-below zero days of the winter of 1917 to the hot, dry summers of this latitude, so that Hardy Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, grown at Andorra, assure their success in every part of this country of varied climatic conditions to which their habit of growth fits them.

